

April 28 '20

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

April 28, 1920

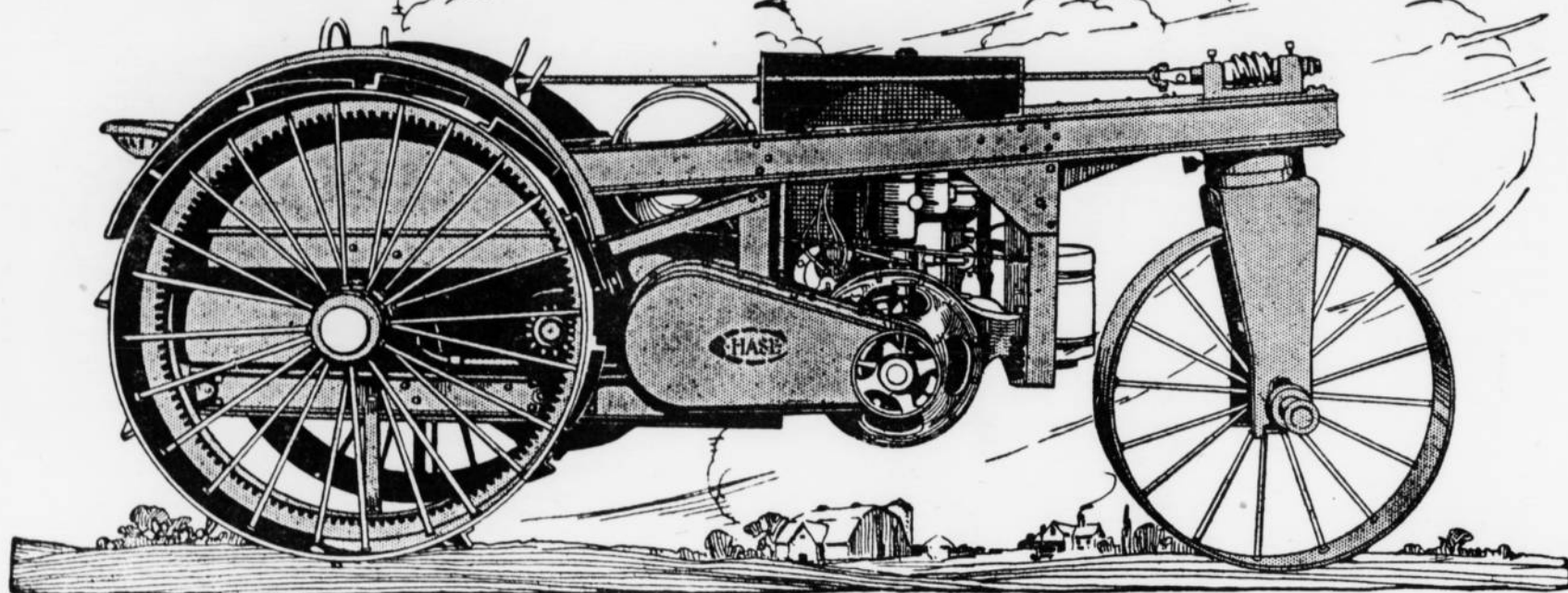
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.

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Parliamentary News

Budget will be Interesting—Mackenzie King Defends His War Record—By Our Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, April 23.—Present indications are that the parliamentary session will run into June. Although much headway has been made with the Dominion Franchise Act and the Grand Trunk bill, which has been given third reading, there are some time-consuming matters ahead, more particularly the budget discussion and the voting of the hundreds of millions of estimates. So far the estimates have barely been touched. The budget will be brought down next week and it is safe to assume that it will be productive of a discussion covering at least ten days. Customary secrecy as to the budget is being maintained but it is not anticipated that tariff changes will be numerous or important. A general declaration of government policy in regard to the tariff is likely and the declaration when made will of course be indicative of the government's determination to maintain practically intact the present fiscal system so dear to the great majority of its best friends. The debate on the budget will afford opportunity—unwelcome in many cases no doubt—to members to line up and show their colors on the tariff question.

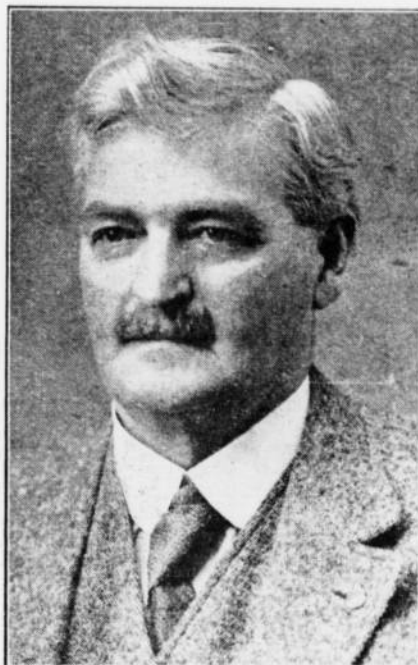
Government Railway Problems

The first three days of the week in parliament were dull, no practical headway being made, but yesterday the house displayed more animation and did some work. The Grand Trunk bill got third reading after an amendment moved by Hon. Mackenzie King had been voted down on a division of 90 to 69, a government majority of 21. Mr. King's amendment proposed the insertion of a clause in the bill to protect the rights of the Grand Trunk employees who lost their positions after the strike of 1910. Mr. King was minister of labor at the time and largely instrumental in settling the strike. The Grand Trunk bill now has to run the gauntlet of the upper house where the original bill so narrowly escaped disaster last autumn, but serious opposition from that quarter is not anticipated. In the Commons there will be a lot more railway talk in connection with the estimates which provide the sum of \$48,000,000 to cover the deficit on operation of government lines. Opposition members state that they will press hard for information, more particularly with the purpose of discovering whether the MacKenzie and Mann interests in connection with profitable subsidiary com-

panies are still enjoying bounding prosperity while the lines taken over are operating at a great loss. Charges to this effect have been somewhat generally made of late and are due for an airing in the house.

Important Franchise Concession

When consideration of the franchise bill was resumed on Thursday Hon. W. S. Fielding moved an amendment that was productive of a lively discussion and old time partisan feeling. Mr. Fielding proposed to restrict the



R. A. Copeland.

Re-elected as president of the United Farmers of B.C. Mr. Copeland is an old prairie farmer, having farmed for some time in Saskatchewan, near Summerberry. He is at present farming at Lumby, in the upper Okanagan Valley.

appointment of returning officers to a fixed official panel, including sheriffs, registrars, secretaries of municipalities, collectors of customs and other officials, the idea being to prevent the appointment of political partisans. A. L. Davidson, of Annapolis, could only see in the amendment an effort on Mr. Fielding's part to have his own friends named in Nova Scotia, where provincial officials have been appointed for the past 40 years or more by liberal governments. This caused Mr. A. R. McMaster to take Mr. Davidson to task and to sarcastically speak of the "impartial, wise and courteous" member for Annapolis. Mr. Fielding's amendment was not accepted, but the government backed down from the proposal made in the bill as originally introduced to deny the right to vote to the wives and children of naturalized British subjects. This amendment had been warmly criticized by progressives and liberals, it being pointed out that mothers whose sons had fought and died overseas would be deprived of the privileges of the franchise.

After giving the criticisms some thought the government decided that the objections had been well taken and, under an amended clause of which notice was given on Thursday, the unfair dis-

Continued on Page 46

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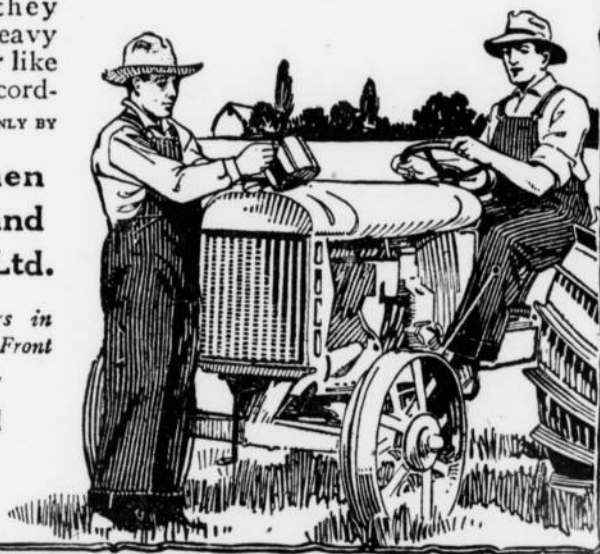
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 28, 1920

*Paying the War Debt

An example that might well be followed by Canada was given to the world when the budget was presented to the British House of Commons last week. Great Britain spared neither men nor money in the war, and piled up a debt both at home and abroad, which was staggering in its proportions. Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, was able to announce, however, that the external debt of £1,364,000,000 had been reduced during the past year by £86,000,000 and that the Anglo-French loan of £500,000,000, which is due this year, would be paid in full. A year ago Mr. Chamberlain estimated his revenue for the year at £1,201,100,000, and the actual receipts were nearly £138,500,000 in excess of the estimate. On the present scale of taxation, Mr. Chamberlain estimated that in the coming year he would have £164,000,000 to apply to the reduction of debt, but this he did not consider sufficient, and he proposed new and increased taxes, which he estimates will permit the reduction of the debt by £234,000,000 this year and £300,000,000 next year. All this, it should be remembered is being accomplished practically without taxes upon the necessities of life. There is a very heavy tax on intoxicating liquors, and duties upon automobiles used for pleasure, and a few other luxuries, but the great bulk of the revenues of Britain are raised by direct taxes upon incomes and excess profits, with a substantial levy upon inheritances. The removal of war-time restrictions upon trade is being followed by a great revival of British industry, and the old land bids fair to speedily re-establish herself as the leader of the world's commerce.

Has the Canadian minister of finance the courage to attempt to follow the example of Great Britain?

What Should Voters Look For?

What will or should independent-minded and progressive voters at the next election ask of any political party before they accord it their support? First of all, they should demand that the Cabinet should have its basis of selection in mental ability and disinterested public spirit rather than in length of party service and the claims of geographical representation. Secondly, they should look to it for a wholesale, if gradual, re-organization of our existing fiscal system which would liberate the natural industries of our country from its onerous handicaps, terminate the present regime of economic waste and exploitation and put an end to the worst of all our scandals, the failure of this vast Dominion, with all its vaunted natural resources to offer the continual certainty of a decent livelihood to all the eight and a half million people who inhabit it. Thirdly, they should seek some guarantee that the principle of public ownership and control of transportation, mines, forests, water powers, and other resources, or monopolies should be vigorously encouraged and extended. Fourthly, they should insist upon the removal of every obstacle which retards the spread of the co-operative idea in the worlds of commerce and finance, and upon the promotion of schemes for its widespread advancement. Other demands they might properly make, but these four should be fundamental.

The leaders of all the parties on the eve of an election would, in all probability, give cheerful assent to these demands, but what prospect would there be of either the Coalition, the Conservative, or the Liberal par-

ties carrying their promises into effect? Is not each of them hopelessly wedded to time-worn formulas and ancient prejudices, and completely under the dominance of people who profit by the existing economic system and are opposed to any readjustment because their pockets would suffer? Is there the remotest chance that either the present Government or the Liberal opposition will ever tackle in dead earnest the problems which must be solved ere we achieve a creditable and satisfactory civilization, the iniquities of our tariff system, the necessary increase in the productiveness of our natural industries which it hampers, the high cost of living, the labor unrest, the greedy arrogance of big business, and the wanton dissipation of invaluable national resources?

The old parties may launch a few sham attacks upon these social and economic wrongs but there is more chance of grapes growing out-of-doors next winter in Manitoba than of either of the old parties as at present organized and inspired taking the drastic and courageous courses by which alone these problems can be solved.

The great merit of the New National Policy is that it proposes definite and clear-cut remedies for all these admitted evils and is supported and advocated by men who can be relied upon to make good their words by deeds. The old parties stand for an order of civilization based upon special privileges and control of the reins of government, either by the beneficiaries themselves, or their nominees. The New National Policy is not a mere party program so much as the gospel of a new economic vision, which has behind it the driving impulse of a new social spirit. It proposes to substitute for the old a new order which will be based, not upon special privileges and a selfish competitive scramble for profits, but upon an equitable distribution of the fruits of labor and the principles of co-operation and brotherhood.

Some Profits and a Dilemma

The returns published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics concerning the operations of our leading industries always form illuminating reading. Those for the year 1918, which are now available, are no exception to the rule. They are very elaborate and give, not only the capital employed, the value of the product, but the number and wages of employees, the cost of raw material and fuel, and incidental expenses. The flour milling and packing industries are of primary concern to farmers and their examination will be profitable. The figures are furnished by the firms themselves and may be accepted as substantially correct.

The following is the combined balance sheet of the milling business of Canada:

Salaries, wages, etc.	\$ 7,525,070
Fuel consumption	828,872
Miscellaneous expenses, including power, etc.	9,950,317
Raw material	218,237,250
	<hr/>
	\$236,541,509
Profit	25,373,562
The product was sold for.....	\$261,915,071

Now the capital invested in the milling industry is given at \$78,144,461, of which no inconsiderable proportion is water. In fact, in some companies the water is almost the dominant element. But the whole capital employed in the milling industry earned on an average, in the year 1918, 32 per cent

which ought to have given warm satisfaction to the shareholders.

The parallel figures for the packing industry are as follows:

OUTLAY	
Salaries, wages	\$ 12,173,385
Fuel consumption	1,036,441
Miscellaneous expenses	14,744,695
Raw material:	
(a) Packing houses	140,626,199
(b) Abattoirs	30,396,905
	<hr/>
	\$198,977,625
Profit	30,254,041
VALUE OF PRODUCT	
From packing houses	\$185,806,221
From abattoirs	43,425,445
	<hr/>
	\$229,231,666

The capital employed in the packing industry is \$86,969,756, so that in the case of this fortunate business the returns were a little over 35 per cent. of the nominal capital. Of course in both cases there must have been businesses whose profits fell far below 35 per cent., but on the other hand, there must have been institutions whose gains enormously exceeded this average. If the general public would make itself acquainted with such statistics as these, they would be less prone to indulge in fulminations against the farmer as deserving to bear the guilt for the high cost of living.

There is also another question which these figures raise. The total profits for the two industries for the year 1918 amount to roughly \$55,500,000 on a capital of a little over \$165,000,000. The average profit is practically 33 per cent. Now the Business Profits Tax in 1918, as amended in the previous budget, sought to take 75 per cent. of all profits exceeding 20 per cent. Twenty per cent. of \$165,000,000 would be \$33,000,000. There remains in excess of that from the two industries \$22,500,000, of which the Finance Department ought to have secured 75 per cent. or \$16,800,000. Now in the whole year Sir Thomas White collected in Business Profits Tax only \$21,271,038, so that the irresistible conclusion is that either the munitioneers, manufacturers, banks, grain merchants and others, who undoubtedly made large profits during that year, must have escaped very lightly from the clutches of Sir Thomas, or that our flour millers and packers must have evaded by some means or other their proper share of taxation. The dilemma cannot be escaped.

The Sessional Indemnity

Though not much has been said about it publicly, it is known that there is a movement on foot at Ottawa to increase the sessional indemnity of members of the federal parliament from \$2,500 to \$4,000. Raising one's own salary is naturally a somewhat delicate matter, but we fail to see any good reason why members of parliament should have the distinction of being practically the only body of working men who have to meet the increased cost of living without any increase of pay. Members of the provincial legislatures of Manitoba and Alberta receive an indemnity of \$1,500, while in Saskatchewan the indemnity is \$1,800. Considering the fact that the provincial legislatures sit for only a few weeks each year, while the sessions of the Dominion parliament usually last about five months, it must be admitted that our Dominion legislators are by comparison inadequately compensated for the time which they must sacrifice from their own business concerns to attend to the

affairs of the nation at Ottawa. It is certainly not desirable that membership of the Dominion parliament should be confined to men of wealth, or that members should be under the necessity of accepting financial assistance from political or personal friends. There is not much danger that men will succeed in being elected to parliament whose sole object is to secure an indemnity of \$4,000 a session. The people should see that they only elect representatives who are worthy to sit in parliament, and having done that no one should object to paying them an allowance that will enable them to live.

Participation Certificates

Farmers holding participation certificates issued by the Canadian Wheat Board should on no account be induced to dispose of these valuable documents. The exact value of the certificates cannot be known until the Board has closed up its business for the year by disposing of the 1919 wheat crop, but from the fact that the price of wheat to millers has for some months been on the basis of \$2.80 per bushel, compared with the initial price of \$2.15, which is being paid to farmers, it is evident that considerable sums are going into the pool. This fund, after the payment of expenses, will be distributed to holders of participation certificates, in proportion to the number of bushels of wheat they have sold to the Board, and farmers who sell their certificates will be handing over to speculators a portion of the price which they should receive for their crop.

Australian Farmers' Party

It is not alone in Canada that farmers are beginning to exercise a powerful and ever-increasing influence in the political field. Two months ago the Australian Premier, W.

M. Hughes, who had organized a Coalition called the Nationalist party during the war, appealed to the country for re-endorsement of his policies. He was opposed by the Labor party, to which he himself used to belong, and had to face the hostility of other elements. In the last House the farmers of Australia, who have been steadily organizing, had three members and for the recent election they nominated candidates in about 30 rural seats. As a result of three-cornered contests they lost some seats which they ought to have carried and did not, as expected, sweep the rural areas, but they managed to return 11 members. Mr. Hughes' following dropped from 49 to 38 and Labor's rose from 23 to 26. But as two or three of the Nationalists are very lukewarm supporters of Mr. Hughes and are sympathetic to the Farmers' party, the latter can properly claim to hold the balance of power. If they joined forces with Labor they could make impossible the retention of office by Mr. Hughes. The expectation is that the farmers will give Mr. Hughes independent support.

For the last 20 years Australia, like Canada, has been dominated by the protectionist elements in their own interest and the farmers have come to realize by bitter experience under what handicaps their industry labors. They have made protests through their official organizations and have been conducting a steady campaign of education, touching tariff burdens. Mr. Hughes is one of the worst protectionist fireaters in the British Commonwealth; he is frequently the subject of eulogies in the Montreal Gazette and Toronto Telegram. During the campaign he announced that he intended to give Australian manufacturers more protection but this project will have to be abandoned. The Farmer members, whose platform includes free agricultural implements, demand this reform at once, and insist that there must be no up-

ward revision of the tariff or they will go into opposition. As their party, which numbers almost one-sixth of the House holds Mr. Hughes at its mercy, they hope to be able to force reductions in the tariff and to safeguard the interests of agriculture in other directions.

Millionaires and Beggars

H. H. Blanchet, of Toronto, who has been visiting shipyards throughout the Dominion, states that if the Dominion government does not grant a bonus of \$20 a ton for 15 years for steel shipbuilding in Canada, \$50,000,000 now invested in shipyards will become a total loss. In other words, some of our shrewd, hard-headed captains of industry, who have devoted their lives to building up this Canada of ours and have become millionaires at the job, have made a bad investment, and now want to tax the working people of Canada to provide them with dividends which they cannot earn. It must be fine to be a big financier who can enjoy the profits of all his successful ventures and get government bonuses to cover all his losses.

That high minded and supremely moral journal, the Winnipeg Telegram, is horrified at the idea of the farmers being permitted to contribute to the campaign funds of the candidates whom they will select to represent them at the next Dominion elections. The Telegram, no doubt, looks back with fond recollections to the days when the party which it supported in all its devious and corrupt ways collected its campaign funds from hotel keepers and government contractors who knew that if they refused to contribute the amounts demanded it would be the worse for them.



John Bull's Good Example

While Great Britain is paying off her war debt by drastic taxation Canada is still borrowing, and spending lavishly

THE CALIFORNIA IDEA

The Principles of Producers' Co-operation as Worked Out in the Golden State---A Working System of Industrial Democracy---By R. D. Colquette

any of the older co-operative associations of California you will find the same old story of low prices, discouragement, mortgaged farms, manipulation of prices by unscrupulous dealers, futile attempts at organization, disastrous followings after aggressive incompetents. But you will find the germ of co-operative organization gradually developing and taking definite form. Among the associations that have come down from that time there is, naturally, considerable variation in the form of organization. Some are more purely co-operative than others. Succeeding articles will show how they differ.

But California teaches another lesson in co-operation. It is that an industry need not of necessity be on its last legs before it can be organized along co-operative lines; that the statement that co-operation is born of adversity is too dogmatic. One of the strongest associations in the state, The California Prune and Apricot Growers, was born only three years ago, when the industry was already prosperous.

We hear a lot in this country about what co-operation has done for the wooden shod peasants of Europe. It is not necessary to go so far afield. We can draw lessons from the experience and achievements of automobile driving, electricity using co-operators, men who look and think and act as we do, whose outlook on life is similar to our own. This article is an earnest attempt to sum up the best co-operative association ideas that have been developed in California. The ideas it contains were garnered during a trip of several weeks duration through that state and also through Washington and Oregon, where organization along lines followed in California is proceeding rapidly.

Associations of Producers Only

While at Portland, Oregon, I made the acquaintance of Aaron Sapiro, of San Francisco, whose legal firm acts as

attorneys for some ten co-operative associations in California, including some of the largest. Mr. Sapiro is a co-operation lawyer. He is so saturated with co-operation that if you stick a pin in him a certain amount of co-operation oozes out. He was up there assisting in the organization of new associations, patterned after the California idea. Some weeks later, after travelling through California, looking into some of the big co-operative associations, I called on him in his office. I was then in trim for asking questions.

"What are the fundamental principles and practices that characterize a purely co-operative association?" was the first one.

"A pure co-operative association must have no intervening body of stockholders drawing profit as such stockholders between the grower and the sale of his product," he replied. "Preferably it should have no capital stock. It should have only members and all the members should have equal voting power and equal property rights. Membership should be confined to growers only, producing the particular product handled by the association."

"If the organization is a corporation with capital stock the growers should be the only stockholders and their stock should be subscribed for in a certain fixed ratio, such as one share for every thousand hens, as with the Central California Poultry Producers' Association, or for every acre of bearing fruit as with a fruit growers' association. Upon ceasing to be growers, membership in the association should be cancelled and stock holdings in the association should be repurchased by the corporation at their book value."

"A true co-operative association handles only the products of its members. It does not speculate. It acts purely as a co-ordinating centre for the interests of its members, as such. The Rochdale plan

which recognizes non-members, is built from the consumer's standpoint. The Rochdale stores were primarily buyers of foodstuffs and other necessities of life and sellers of the same foodstuffs and necessities to the public. A producers' association is built upon another viewpoint completely. The members of a producers' association do not buy their products. They raise their products and the association should be organized for the sole purpose of marketing those products."

Iron-bound Contracts With Growers

As was mentioned above the California associations have contracts with their members binding them to deliver all of the crops which they grow to the associations which handle them. The contracts are not fast and loose affairs, to be broken whenever a speculative dealer takes a notion to offer a higher price than the association is paying. They are iron-bound and copper rivetted, covering a period of years, five or more, and are enforced through the courts when necessary. They have been consistently sustained by the courts. Not only have the associations been able to secure injunctions preventing "welchers," as they call them, from delivering products to outside dealers but they have been able to secure orders of "specific performance" forcing the would-be defaulters to deliver their products to the associations. They have also been able to collect liquidated damages for violation of contract. The amounts of these damages are set forth in the contracts. They are good and stiff. The associations reason this way: "In marketing the crops of our members we work with the law of increasing returns. Packing, grading and shipping involve this law to a marked degree. They can all be done more cheaply per unit on a large scale and the larger the scale the smaller the cost per unit. Hence by the default of one member the cost to every other member is increased. As more and more of the producers default the cost of selling and the expense per unit will rise and rise until the minimum amount of business which will enable the association to carry on the enterprise and make the contemplated savings for its members is passed. Each breach of a contract by a producer brings the association nearer and nearer

Continued on Page 17.



A Co-operation Lawyer.

Aaron Sapiro is a self-made man, who has made a good job of it. At 36 he occupies mahogany-furnished offices in the First National Bank Building, of San Francisco, in whose streets he once sold papers. He is attorney for ten big co-operative associations in California, and is rapidly winning a national reputation as an authority on co-operation law.

CALIFORNIA is the leading centre of co-operation on this continent. Over 60 per cent. of her farmers are in co-operative enterprises. Nearly 65 per cent. of the crops of the state are sold through co-operative associations. The total value of the products marketed co-operatively last year was about \$350,000,000. One co-operative association of growers forwarded over 50,000 car loads of fruits in 1919.

The crops handled range from eggs to oranges and from beans to walnuts. Each association handles a single or at most two or three closely related products. It has contracts with its members to deliver all of the particular crop which they grow and which it handles to the association. Through their contracts with growers many of the associations control from 70 to 90 per cent. of the state's total production of the crops which they handle. Huge volume of business to cut down the overhead per unit in handling their product; the elimination of speculators and other intervening profit takers; the benefits of expert marketing and salesmanship; all the net proceeds coming right back to the growers; large scale co-operative purchase of supplies—that is the California way of handling an agricultural product.

In a recent article Herbert Hoover made the statement that the prices of farm products are fixed by the impact of world's wholesale prices, that any increase or decrease in the cost of placing the farmer's products into the hands of the wholesaler is an addition to or a deduction from the farmer's prices; while the margin between the wholesaler and the consumer in its increases or decreases is largely an addition to or a subtraction from the consumer's price. The California co-operators are working on this principle. Their idea is to collect, grade and pack the product and ship it in car loads or train loads to the wholesale trade. They carry it as far as it can be carried in quantity. It is then turned over to the established distributing machinery of the country. Past that point it cannot be carried without building up a distributing organization. That is not the field of producers' but of consumers' co-operation.

Experience, the Overpaid Teacher

If you dive back into the history of

Why Clothes Cost More

"OUR mill was not built for the glory of God, but to make money for the shareholders."

This frank observation was uttered by the head of one of the principal textile manufacturing firms of Canada, on June 17, 1919, before a special committee of the House of Commons at Ottawa during an investigation into the high cost of living. This voluntary remark was delivered in answer to a suggestion made by an eminent Canadian lawyer, who, in behalf of the special committee, was acting as a cross-examiner of witnesses. The suggestion was that the benefit of buying raw material "at the right time," should be given by the textile manufacturer to the consumer. And the lawyer received for an answer the sentence quoted at the beginning of this paragraph.

The profits made by the Dominion Textile Company, of Montreal, and the Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke, in the year 1918, formed the basis of a searching examination into the affairs of the textile industry. Some interesting information about Canadian textiles was elicited at that time for the benefit of the people. The profits of the former concern which were shown to have amounted to 31 per cent. on common stock, but were shown further to have amounted to 310 per cent. upon the \$500,000 actual cash which was paid for that stock in 1905. In other words based upon actual money put into the business by the shareholders, the Dominion Textile Company was able to clean up 310 per cent. profits in 1918, the last year of the war. During the same period as revealed in the investigation of June, 1919, the Paton Manufacturing Company made profits of 72 per cent. on money invested. It was the head of this latter firm who immortalized himself and the textile industry of Canada by declaring that his mill was "not built for the glory of God." He also pointed out that his company in addition to making profits of 72 per cent. in 1918, had been able, over a period of five years, to realize net earnings, which amounted to 197 per cent. on an original cash investment of \$600,000. The price of tweeds in Canada during that five years had advanced 80 per cent. which the head of Paton Company said was due to increased costs of production.

What Labor Received in Wages

Interesting evidence is now available, however, to throw some light upon these increased costs of textile production in so far, at least, as wages are affected. Unfortunately, this evidence pertaining to labor costs was not available in June, 1919, at Ottawa, while the official investigation into the high cost of living was in progress. Recent returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the woolen, cotton, hosiery and knit goods branches of the textile industry of Canada supply us with certain authoritative figures which stand out in vivid contrast with those submitted before the special committee of the House of Commons last summer, and add a new significance to the words of the man who spoke about his mill not being built for the glory of God.

Take the woolen industry first, cottons, second, and hosiery and knit goods third, this being in the comparative order of bad, worse, worst, when considered from the point of view of wages.

For the woolen textile industry the following classification was made according to weekly wage payments to specified groups of employees, as at December 15, 1918:

Groups of Earnings	Males	Females
Under \$5.00 per week	29	74
From \$5.00 to under \$10	292	1,104
From \$10 to under \$15	745	1,047
From \$15 to under \$20	738	234
From \$20 to under \$25	458	28
Over \$25 per week	268	2

The average annual wage paid to all wage-earners both male and female in the woolen industry in Canada during 1918, was \$624, or about \$12 per week. But, as may be seen in the list, a large percentage of the female workers earned below \$10 per week. Yet, it was claimed that tweeds had advanced 80

High Protection and Low Wages in the Textile Industries---The Mills that were "not built for the Glory of God"--By Norman P. Lambert

per cent. because of increased costs. And these are not pre-war figures. They prevailed in a year when very large profits were made on woolen textiles for military and domestic requirements. In the case of the Paton Manufacturing Company, earnings on capital amounted to 72 per cent. Taking the entire woolen industry as reflected in reports from 75 mills, 58 of which are in Ontario, net profits in 1918 averaged 18.41 per cent. Business came easily to the manufacturer of woolens, as of all textiles, all through the war years. He had very little of the normal expense of salesmanship to bear; government contracts took the place of salesmanship for the time being. In addition, the manufacturer of woolens had the advantage of protection against goods imported into Canada, amounting to 30 and 35 per cent. He also had the advantage of importing his raw materials from other countries free; and in the one item of raw wool, during the fiscal year of 1918-19, did bring in free, some 16,000,000 pounds, worth over \$9,000,000. And this was in the same year that he was paying over 1,100 women workers from \$5.00 to under \$10 per week.

Cottons and Child Labor

If the economic and moral character of the woolen industry in Canada is bad, that of cotton industry is worse. The manufacture of cotton goods in Canada is centred in some 26 mills which are largely owned and operated by the Dominion Textile Company, one of the biggest industrial mergers which was ever organized in this country. The cotton industry in Canada employs some 16,000 workers and 4,800 of these are children under 16 years of age. In 1918 there were 3,435 boys and 1,419 girls under 16 years of age working in the 26 cotton mills which represent this industry in Canada. The wages which these children received are lower even than the lowest figures shown in the woolen industry where the adult women were the most poorly paid wage-earners. An idea of the mere pittance which the 4,800 children engaged

in the cotton industry must receive may be judged from the fact that the average annual wage for the entire 16,000 employees in this industry is only \$538, or about \$10 per week. It is significant that the reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics do not contain a classification of wages in the cotton industry similar to that published in connection with woolens.

The 26 cotton mills in Canada pay less to their employees than the woolen mills, but they get more in return in the form of profits. It has already been shown from the evidence submitted at Ottawa last year that the Dominion Textile Company actually realized 310 per cent. profits on its capital in the year 1918. The returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that 25.8 per cent. profit was earned in 1918 upon the capital of the entire Canadian cotton industry.

Enjoys Protection

The Canadian cotton manufacturer is not only grinding these profits out of a poorly-paid lot of employees, but also out of every man, woman and child throughout the Dominion who enters a shop to buy some sort of cotton goods. He enjoys tariff protection on his manufactured product to the extent of 25 to 32½ per cent., and in addition may import his raw materials, such as raw cotton, dyes, etc., free. In the fiscal year 1918-19, some 112,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, valued at \$34,000,000, entered Canada free of duty. In this way, 26 cotton plants in Canada reap the benefits of both free trade and protection, and in doing so pay as little as possible to labor and extract as much as possible in the form of profits.

The protection which these 26 cotton manufacturing concerns enjoy, does not apply to the consumer of cotton goods altogether in a direct manner but it always reaches Mr. Consumer in the end. As a matter of fact, in a great many different lines of cottons, such as men's shirts, ladies blouses, etc., some 3,000 smaller manufacturers come between the consumer and the 26 cotton textile mills which supply the materials that

go to make shirts and blouses. These 3,000 smaller manufacturers of articles of cotton wear pay their tribute of 25 to 32½ per cent. upon the protected goods which they are practically obliged to buy from one or other of the 26 big fellows. And, of course, this protectionist levy is passed on to the man and woman on the street who represent the ultimate consumer. Thus the 26 cotton textile concerns in Canada not only grind their own immediate employees, but by reason of the existing protective tariff are also enabled to grind the employees of some 3,000 subsidiary industries, not to mention the millions of Canadian consumers who are forced to pay a tax of 25 to 32½ per cent. to this small group of privileged industrial barons.

Considerably Less Than \$10 a Week

The story of the hosiery and knit goods industry is of a kind with that of cotton and woolens. In the manufacture of such articles of wear as hosiery, sweater-coats and underwear there are 108 plants in Canada, and the average annual wage which they paid to all their employees in 1918 was \$516, or considerably less than \$10 per week. Their profits upon an invested capital of \$31,000,000 in that same year, however, was 24.7 per cent. They also enjoy the protection of the customs tariff to the extent of 25 to 35 per cent.

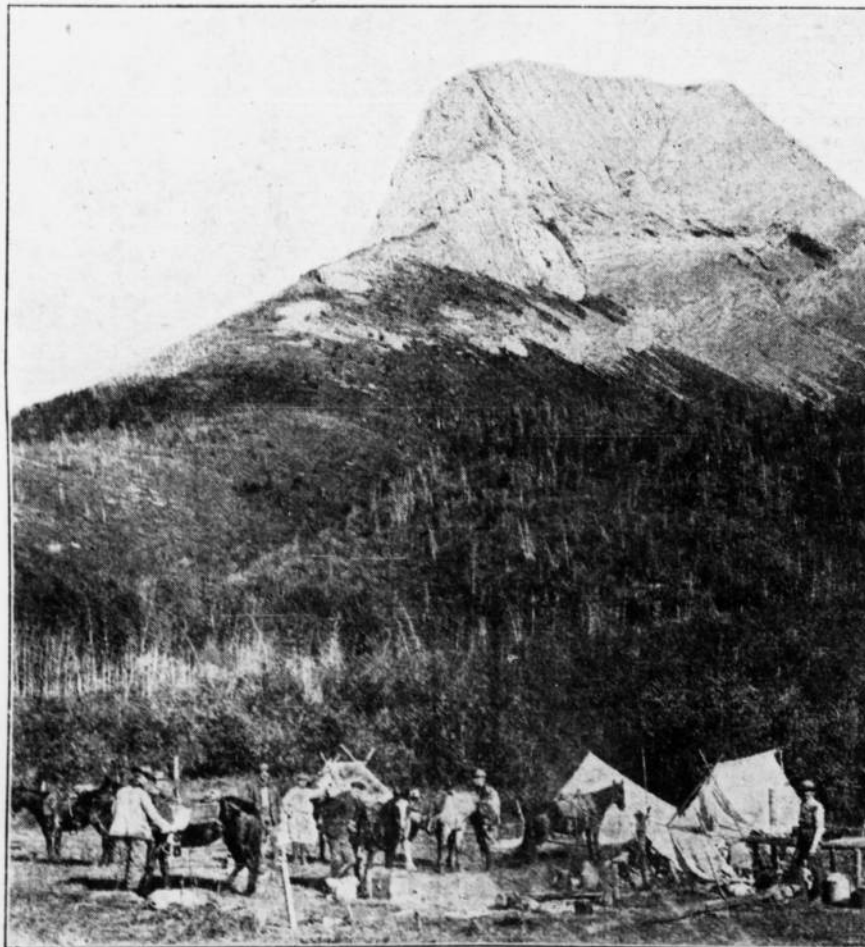
The conditions which existed throughout all three branches of the textile manufacturing industry during 1918 have only been slightly modified since that year. Wages during 1919 were somewhat higher than during the year under review. Prices of textiles now are very much higher than they were in 1918. An advanced scale of wages would appear to be highly necessary in view of the mounting costs of all the necessities of life. It is seriously questioned, in the light of the figures presented herewith, whether wages in the textile industry are consistent with the standard of living that is desirable in Canada, the land of plenty. The efficiency of workers is no doubt lower than several years ago. This, however, is confined to no individual section of industry in this or in any other country. In connection with the textile industry, it is evident that the efficiency of labor is still high enough to give manufacturers a very attractive profit. In the manufacture of textiles, it is quite safe to say that today, as in 1918, the laborer is more than worthy of his hire.

Class Domination of Grosset Kind

The evidence which has reproduced here from official reports filed at Ottawa, and bearing upon the Canadian textile industry, abundantly supports that confession of faith which says: "Our mill was not built for the glory of God, but to make money for our shareholders." It was just this evidence which led Professor Sir Andrew McPhail, of McGill University, Montréal, recently to declare himself as follows:

"For 40 years Canada has had government by a class, the class namely, that was interested in factories. The factory was their only idea. So long as that was left intact they were willing to surrender all else and pay any blackmail to farmers and labor alike. They lost all political principles and missed the very aim of life. One of themselves spoke the truth in the sordid expression: 'A factory is not run for the glory of God.' Neither did he know how true a thing he said nor how subversive it was."

And yet, curiously enough, when the organized farmers who probably represent the largest distinct class of consumers of textile products, in this country, initiate a movement for the reduction of the tariff on cottons, woolens and knit goods, with the avowed aim of bringing relief to the whole body of Canadian consumers, what do we hear? This small, narrow-minded class of factory owners, whom Professor McPhail has so aptly described, are the loudest in their cries of "class domination" and "class legislation." They and their sycophants in parliament are now



Folding Mountain. "Like a Gigantic Sponge Cake Cut in Two," as seen from the Grand Trunk Railway

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Aberdeen-Angus Families

THERE is no such thing as a "family," contends the Breeders' Gazette. Do away with "families," yells the "little fellow," who has no "Blackbirds" or "Trojan-Ericas" to bring the big prices, and thinks he ought to be allowed to get just as big prices as any one if he has carefully "graded up" his herd by using "fancy pedigreed" bulls on his "plain-bred" cows. Personally, I rather think both are wrong, though there is no question that the old system of "putting the family name" on the extended pedigree is out of date and should be discarded for the system recently inaugurated by Mr. Wheeler-Garton, of England. This gentleman has recognized the absurdity of taking into account only one small fractional part of the animal's breeding in putting "family names" on the pedigrees for the information of buyers, and instead has begun adding a column following the names in the fifth bracket for 16 family names instead of only one from the "left flank." Note sample of the pedigree of Enlate, recently sold for the world's record auction-ring price for beef bulls—\$36,000.

Now, the theory of the value of certain families, of course, is that they are descended from the best. The best is acknowledged what the show ring has picked for its winners and champions. Therefore, animals with the most and the greatest sires and dams "close up" in the pedigree are the most valuable if they themselves show individual merit. Quite often they don't show the individual merit, and that is one fault that "fancy" pedigree leads the buyer of pedigrees into if he is not a good judge of individual merit. As Mr. Burch, manager of one of the Congdon and Battles' herds, points out in a recent article appearing in a U.S. periodical, "great bulls should be used regardless of pedigree, to build up the herds, whether they are plain bred or not." Their greatest bulls have been Queen Mothers, Lady Idas and Miss Copelands. Says Mr. Burch: "The plain families are so cheap compared to the fancy ones that only cattle of merit of the plain ones are retained in the herds, while with the very fashionable families, the tendency is to keep everything. Thus, we have frequent sights of better cattle from their individual standpoint passing through the rings at prices a fifth or less of those with fancy pedigrees. Happily, the breeders of Aberdeen-Angus in this country have all been hard-working farmers and cattle feeders who have never allowed pedigree to lure them off the path of breeding cattle. They have had to make their living from cattle that went to market as steers in most cases, and they have fed and shown fat steers with their breeding cattle to demonstrate to the farmers that they had the goods."

Show Records as a Test

To bring out the pedigree and family idea at its true worth, I have tabulated the pedigrees of the grand champion bulls, cows and steers at the International since its start in 1900; 17 shows being held to date. The winners ought to put the families in about their right order, for surely no breeders or set of breeders would attempt to capitalize, or boom a family that couldn't prove its value in the show ring. That would be a dangerous game and would be apt to boomerang and hurt them worse in the end. On the old-fashioned "family name," pedigrees, the list of these grand champions gives this idea a bad fall right at the start; the third bracket readjusts the balance and puts the families about where they are selling today.

The International Ratings Uphold Family Distinctions --The Carcass Competition Indicates Value of Plain Families--Contributed

Of the 17 grand champion bulls, we get (no grand champions named first three years of International. Senior



Elberta E.

A yearling heifer for which R. W. Plummer, of Marshallton, Ia., recently paid \$7,300 at the recent Escher and Ryan sale. Besides being an Eisa Trojan-Erica, she is a daughter of Enlate, the \$36,000 bull.

champions used here):

- 3 Trojan-Ericas.
- 3 Miss Copelands.
- 2 Blackbirds.
- 2 Prides of Aberdeen.
- 1 Queen Mother.
- 2 Drumin Lucys.



A Tabulated Pedigree of Enlate, the \$36,000 Bull, with Family Names in the Column following the Names in the Fifth Bracket.

- 1 Miss Dunn.
- 1 Westertown Violet.
- 1 Westertown Rose.
- 1 Brucehill Violet.

The female grand championships stand:

- 4 Prides of Aberdeen.
- 3 Barbaras.
- 2 Queen Mothers.
- 3 Blackbirds.
- 2 Westertown Violets.
- 1 Trojan-Erica.
- 1 Miss Copeland.
- 1 Lavendar.

The totals for bull and female grand champions shows the families in this position:

- 6 Prides of Aberdeen.
- 5 Blackbirds.
- 4 Miss Copelands.
- 4 Trojan-Ericas.
- 3 Queen Mothers.
- 3 Barbaras.
- 3 Westertown Violets.
- 2 Drumin Lucys.
- 1 Miss Dunn.
- 1 Lavendar.
- 1 Westertown Rose.
- 1 Brucehill Violet.

Now, this lineup ought to show something for or against the "family naming" system, one would say. Here is the world's greatest show, and here year after year all the great American show herds of Aberdeen-Angus meet to determine "who's who." Yet, according to this lineup, we have the Prides

at the top of the heap and the Miss Copelands even with fashionable Trojan-Ericas. Of course, when you stop and analyze the victories closer you find that the great bull, Glenfoil Thick Set 2nd, won the grand championship three years in succession, and that accounts for the great showing of the Miss Copelands.

An analysis of the extended pedigree and the placing of a family name on each of the names in the third bracket, brings out the reason for the scramble and higher prices of the Blackbirds and Trojan-Ericas much more strongly. On bulls the rating is as follows:

- 22 Blackbirds.
- 14 Trojan-Ericas.
- 12 Prides of Aberdeen.
- 8 Heather Blooms.
- 5 Maggies.
- 5 Jilts.
- 4 Coquettes.
- 4 Zaras.
- 4 Queen Mothers.
- 4 Barbaras.
- 3 Drumin Lucys.
- 3 Westertown Rose.

Rubys, Drumin Queens, Fyvie Flowers, Georgians and Tillyfour Ruths, two each.

Miss Dunn, Auchlin Susie, Miss Copeland, Westertown Violet, Wester Lochel Beauty, Fancy, Waterside Matilda, Montbletton Jane, Waterside Minnie, Meg o' the Glen, Miss Morrison, Nosegay, Bogfern Bess, Brucehill Violet and Kinochtry Beauty, one each.

Families

- Moon Eclipse - Georgians of Rothiemay
- Bell of C Grove - Maggie
- Blackbird Jim - Blackbird (2nd Branch)
- Blackbird 5th - Blackbird (4th Branch)
- Leader of Dal - Drumin Lucy
- Blackbird 2nd B. - Blackbird (3rd Branch)
- Heather L of 2nd - Heather Bloom
- Ernomera - Trojan Erica (Enchantress)
- Prince Ho - Pride of Aberdeen
- Ebona - Trojan Erica (Enchantress)
- Eltham - Trojan Erica (Enchantress)
- Elenca - Trojan Erica (Lisa)
- Prince Inca - Pride of Malben
- Elanthera - Trojan Erica (Lisa)
- Prospero of Dal - Pride of Malben
- Enshay - Trojan Erica (Enchantress)

The grand champion females rate as to families as follows when the family names are put on each name in the third bracket:

- 35 Blackbirds.
- 15 Trojan-Ericas.
- 12 Prides of Aberdeen.



A Queen Mother

whose pedigree is packed with grand champion blood, including the International Champion, Erwin C. as a sire, and both Black Woodlawn and Oakville Quiet Lad as grand sires. The two latter are considered the greatest sire of the past and the greatest living sire, respectively, on this side of the water; and Oakville Quiet Lad is a son of Black Woodlawn, making the animal line bred to a Queen's taste. She sold recently for \$1,750.

- 12 Queen Mothers.
- 10 Heather Blooms.
- 7 Barbaras.
- 6 Drumin Lucys.
- 5 Jilts.

Lady Idas, Zaras, Tillyfour Ruths and Easter Skene Besses, three each. Fyvie Flowers, Fannys, Lavendars, Easter Tulloch Jeans, Abbesses, Coquettes and Sybils, two each.

Boghead Kate, Westertown Rose, Auchlin Susie, Miss Dunn, Miss Copeland, Easter Tulloch Sarah, Maggie, Georgiana, Kinochtry Beauty, Meg o' the Glen, Westertown Violet, Mermaid, Wester Lochel Beauty, Nightingale, Wester Fowls, Wester Fowls Susan, one each.

Combining bulls and cows, and we have the leading families rated in this order:

- 57 Blackbirds.
- 29 Trojan-Ericas.
- 24 Prides of Aberdeen.
- 18 Heather Blooms.
- 16 Queen Mothers.
- 11 Barbaras.
- 10 Jilts.
- 6 Maggies.
- 9 Drumin Lucys.
- 7 Zaras.
- 6 Coquettes.
- 5 Tillyfour Ruths.
- 4 Westertown Roses.
- 4 Fyvie Flowers.

The rest may be set down as "also rans," trailing out in lesser numbers down to one.

The beginner in pedigree study should take note of the importance of the study of the entire pedigree for the first three to five generations, both the "top" and "bottom." This kind of an analysis proves conclusively that the breeders of Aberdeen-Angus have not gone astray, as some critics think, in putting a premium on Blackbirds and Trojan-Ericas, and concentrating their attention on those "families" as long as they choose good individuals and use only outstanding bulls.

Another thing, some families of the best breeding have never been introduced to this country and got into the hands of the better breeders who show cattle to bring them to the front. For example, the Advie Roses, which James Bowman has done so much with in Eastern Canada, have never got down to the International to win grand championships, and the Miss Burgess family has still to make its appearance at Chicago in the show ring, though Mr. Larkin, of Canada, imported a bull of this tribe that was good enough to win a grand championship at Toronto. That is one reason the Trojan-Ericas are not ahead of the Blackbirds in America, for they are gaining fast, and there are just about as many tops in our best sales of the Enchantress branch of the Trojan-Ericas as there were of the Blackcap Blackbirds the past season.

The Lesson of the Carcasses

I think everybody will admit that the most practical class at the International is

the "Carcass Contest," for here the animals entered are judged on foot by experts from packing houses and stock yards, and then they are slaughtered and another butcher judge places them on the block and hooks regardless of how the first man placed them, all identification marks being removed before the second judge has an opportunity to pass on the exhibits. In this class Aberdeen-Angus steers have won the grand championship every year since the first show in 1900, and 12 of these 16 Aberdeen-Angus steers are recognized as pure-breds and it is possible to extend and study their pedigrees. With the four rated as

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The Farmer Government

A Few Remarks on the Record of the U.F.O. Government in Ontario—By A. S. Thurston

WHEN the U.F.O. government faced its first division recently it was to emerge with a triumphant majority of 49, in spite of the narrow margin it has in the House. The division was on a comparatively trivial matter, but one which was fraught with considerable significance, as a straw which may point the way the wind blows.

The particular measure before the House was one of removing the already nominal qualifications necessary for members of municipal councils. It was introduced by Hon W. R. Rollo at the request of the Labor members of the government group, and was one in which the Farmer members had no personal interest. When Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Conservative leader, forced a division it resulted in a straight alignment of Labor, Farmers, and Liberals against the opposing Conservatives. In other words, it forced the independent Labor members of the U.F.O. government into alignment with the low-tariff Liberals, as well as their present alignment with the low-tariff Farmers, and put the Conservative party in the position of opposing the independent Liberal party. The Conservative contributions to the debate also had the effect of making the "break" the more apparent, for the proposal had been hailed as an invasion of "vested rights," and long-established principles.

Partisan Contentions Avoided

There has been a pronounced tendency on the part of the Conservative wing of the opposition to take the axe to the U.F.O. government, and the situation is gradually developing into one where no quarter is given or expected. The session has been remarkable through the very evident desire on the part of the government to avoid partisan contentions, and there has been no "hide-hunting," even obvious opportunities for acrimonious discussion being passed up by the cabinet. The stand that it has taken since election is that it is there to give "good government," without too much attention being paid to partisan affairs.

When baited on certain matters of policy, and asked what the U.F.O. thought of the suggestion, Premier Drury replied rather bluntly that he did not know, and for the moment he did not particularly care. It was not that he was inclined to ignore the platform of the U.F.O. which had elected his government, but rather that once elected he was not desirous of consulting the United Farmers of Ontario on every detail of administration, though following out their general policy.

It has been noted by Liberals in opposition that courtesies extended by the government this session are much more than those of previous governments, in the way of answering questions and making returns, as well as in deference to the wishes of the opposition in arranging the debates.

This is, of course, partly to be ex-

plained by the fact that the present government has absolutely no past, and nothing to be afraid of in any respect, while if it had a past record it might be more reticent as to letting in the light; such, at least, has been the experience in the past.

Inexperience has not prevented the government from striking out into aggressive legislation of various sorts. In the first place, an aggressive road policy, taking over 1,800 miles of road as provincial highway, has been pressed forward by Hon F. C. Biggs, minister of highways. The policy was rather ambitious in the opinion of the relics of the late Hearst government, but it has since transpired that the government does not contemplate any important amount of actual construction this year, but will confine its activities to "constructive maintenance," something which has been conspicuously lacking in the system of Ontario heretofore.

Under the Highways Department the machinery will be prepared to come to the front when next year, or very shortly, the expected depression comes in, and it will be more economically carried on than at the present time. The government is not saying very much about the expected "depression," but it is apparently convinced that something of the sort is ahead.

Hon. Mr. Biggs has been the outstanding minister to show an intimate and unshakable grasp of the details of his office, having been a municipal man for years and an active road builder as well.

Simplify and Standardize Laws

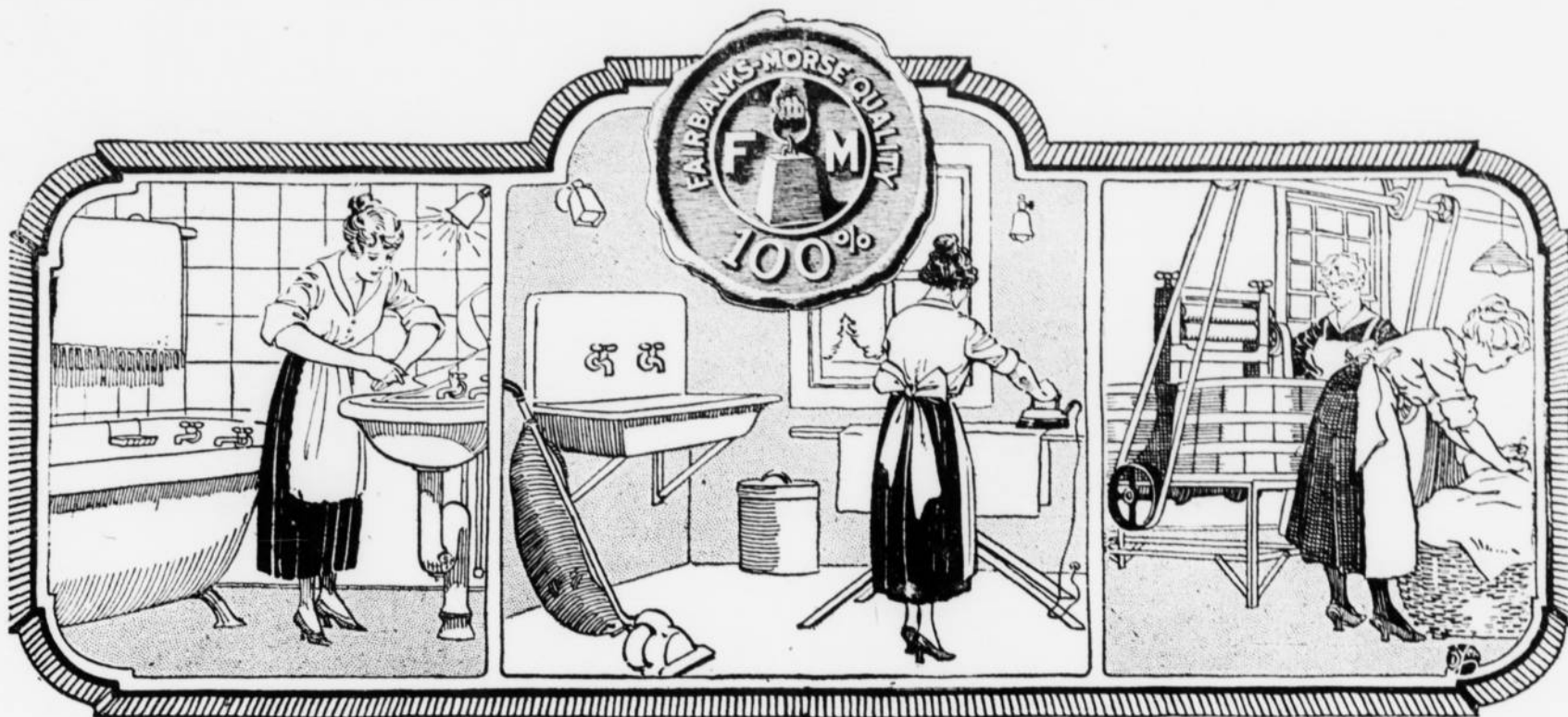
The Attorney-General lost little time in bringing in his bills to "codify" or simplify and standardize the laws of the province. A start was made on the laws of partnership, and the laws regarding the sale of goods. It has been a question somewhat beyond the grasp of most of the U.F.O. and I.L.P., but the principle is one which appeals to the average man, and enthusiastic support was given the bills, which encountered some opposition from lawyers on the other side of the House, mainly on partisan grounds, it would appear.

This codification is designed to make the laws of the province covering the legal points in question uniform with those of most other provinces of Canada, as well as Great Britain and a number of other countries. The result is that precedents in Great Britain where the laws are identical may be called into service in Ontario, with the result that a uniformity exists which does not exist today.

The provincial treasurer presented his budget in a very creditable, if modest, speech, which showed a deficit for last year, a portion of which was due to the method of accounting adopted by the provincial treasurer, but still a deficit which would have been shown by any system of accounting.

Methods of Taxation

This deficit was not criticised by Hon.



You can have these comforts in your home

THOUSANDS of farmers' families live in homes where lamps and lanterns are unknown—where brilliant, clean, electric light floods every room in the house, cellar, stables, or other buildings, at the touch of a button.

They have water the instant they turn the tap, in kitchen, bathroom, laundry, stables, barnyard, field, or wherever they wish.

They never waste time turning the separator, grindstone, fanning mill, or churn, because the "F" Plant does all these jobs just as faithfully as it runs the pump.

The womenfolk no longer slave over wash tubs, carry water, or have oil lamps to look after. The "F" Plant ends such

drudgery. They find the electric iron and vacuum cleaner labor-savers, as well as time-savers.

The farm help likes the place, accomplishes more, and is contented.

These families live happily, are better off, and find their farms increasing in value.

Have you ever thought how easily you can enjoy these same advantages? Call on the "F" Power and Light Agent in your town and see the plant demonstrated. It runs for a few cents daily—six hours to the gallon of kerosene.

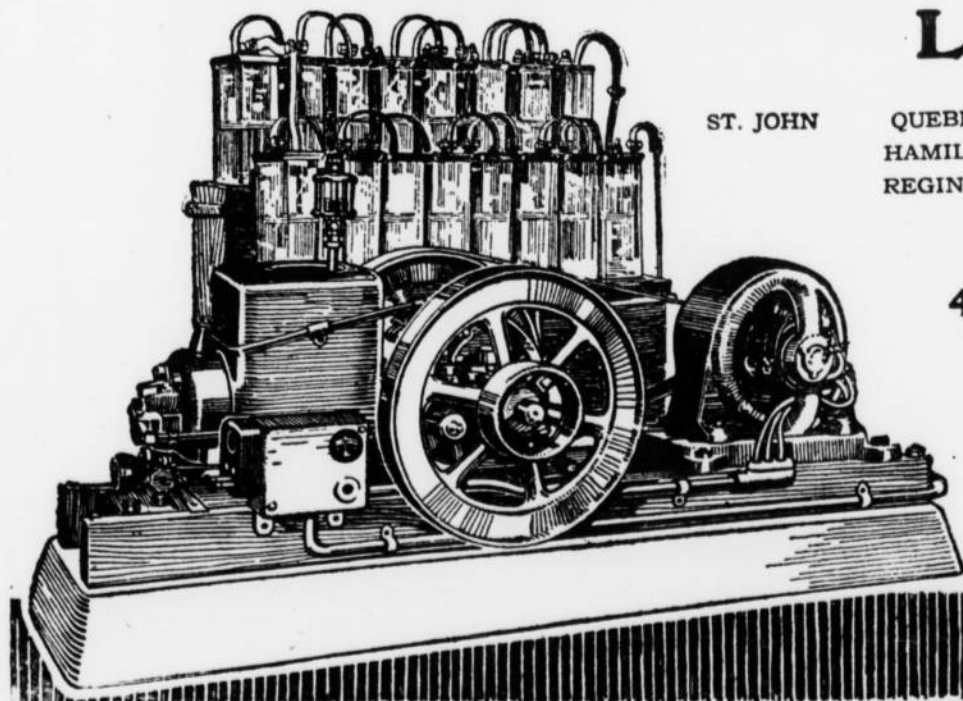
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in every district to handle this biggest and easiest selling proposition and give owners the kind of service which has built the reputation of this Company.

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The New Gillette Safety Razor

"The Big Fellow"

Look this "Big Fellow" over. It is a new Gillette Safety Razor with more weight, thickness and length in the handle—and better balance for the man with a heavy hand and the sturdy grip.

You men who demand heft in your tools will reach for the "Big Fellow" the moment you see it in its handsome case of polished Gum Tree Wood.

Best of all, the "Big Fellow" takes the standard Gillette Blade, the kind that abolished stropping and honing for all particular shavers.

Ask any of your town dealers to show you the "Big Fellow" at

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Just Put Clothes In—the Washer Does the Work

If you have a gasoline engine—if you have electric power—then no longer need you even work the lever of a hand-operated power washing machine. Let power help your work as it does your husband's!

Of course you realize that a washing machine, even run by hand, is quicker, easier, better than washing by muscle-power. But here's a washer that does everything—all you have to do is "turn on the juice."

Maxwell

Power Bench Washer

—will do the washing while you do other work! No need to watch it—it can't go wrong. It will do the wringing too. Easy to operate—simple and strong in construction—perfect in mechanism. Made in one-, two-, or three-tub size; operated equally well by 1/6 h.p. electric motor, or any gasoline engine. Write us to-day for full particulars—it will be time well-spent.

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Toronto Well Drills and Well Augers have no equal in speed or in the durability of their construction. Toronto Well Augers will bore a hole 24 inches in diameter to a depth of 100 feet, and a 16-inch hole for 50 additional feet. Toronto Well Drills and Well Augers are speedy, efficient, long-life workers. Send your name and address for our illustrated literature.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.

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Eastern Offices: TORONTO and MONTREAL.

Mr. Smith, who took the ground that it was necessary to spend money in order that the province should be developed, and forecasted that another deficit would be shown at the close of the present year, largely through conditions inherited from the past government. One item of close to a million dollars will have to be set aside for the fund, Pensioning of Teachers and Inspectors, which, according to law, should have been done previously, but was not.

More money will be realized by sharp increases in the taxes on race tracks, and heavier levies on banking and financial institutions, as well as increased succession duties.

Early in the session an Alphonse and Gaston attitude was struck by all three parties, a portion of which was evidently forced. As the session has moved on, the Conservative group has gradually developed a tendency to sit back like "Godless scoffers," and throw a few bricks into the government machine.

The Liberal party has also enjoyed the pastime, but sheer force of habit has dictated that they should take a contrary attitude to their hereditary enemies, and therefore the government has profited somewhat by this division in the ranks of its enemies.

At times, the result is fantastically amusing, but the benefit seems to come to the government. It has nothing to lose by the process and everything to gain. The Liberals may refuse to support government measures, but the government will have a majority, however narrow, at the worst. Therefore, it is more natural that it should receive support from the Liberal opposition while it shows its superiority to the traditional enemy, the Conservative party.

Repeatedly the latter has lived true to its traditions and draped the Canadian flag about itself like a shroud. Scornful Tory fingers have been pointed to the American republic, and the government has been warned away from several enterprises on the ground that they were "Americanisms," and therefore impossible for Canadians.

The government has been warned, but it has replied with little curtain lectures to the strife-stirring Tories that it ill behoves any party at this time to endeavor to stir up national animosities for mere partisan advantage.

Taken altogether, the excursion of the U.F.O. into politics in Queen's Park has already had a beneficial effect, and a new spirit has been developed. The government is showing every consideration for the opinions advanced in good will by the opposition. Several important suggestions have been accepted with the result of a deviation in government policies, though in the main, there has been no tendency to give way, and the back-bone of the political infant has had ample opportunity to show its strength.

Why Clothes Cost More

Continued from Page 8

engaged in endeavoring to undermine the growing demand for a much lower tariff on such things as textiles by raising the "class" cry against the farmer or anyone else who suggests fiscal reform for Canada.

The textile manufacturer is a type which has been produced in Canada by the old National Policy of 1879. It assumed that the basis of economic national development in this new country was the factory. A premium was placed on factories by the old N. P., no matter whether it represented an indigenous industry or not. Textiles, especially cotton manufacturing, have never been, and at present do not promise to be, native industries in Canada. A few financial magnates who have been able to over-capitalize and inflate the textile industry, bask contentedly behind their protective tariff of 25, 30 and 35 per cent., and think they have "a good thing" in the purchasing power of the remaining portion of the country's population. In the interest of the greatest good of the greatest number of people living and working in Canada, this undue amount of tariff protection for textile manufacturers should be cut, and cut materially. Five years of war made a harvest of profits for a few specially-privileged people who held stock in Canadian textile companies. Five years of war also should

be regarded by the representatives of the Canadian people at Ottawa as a good and sufficient reason for seeing that the textile industry in Canada, at least, should be made to stand on its own feet, rather than upon the feet of 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 Canadian consumers.

Herbert C. Hoover

Brief Sketch of a Presidential Likelihood

PROBABLY no private citizen of the United States was ever more unanimously acclaimed as presidential candidate than is being done at the present time in the case of Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hoover first came into national prominence during the great European war, when he was in charge of the Belgian relief work. His efforts in carrying relief to the stricken Belgians excited the admiration of the civilized world. When the United States entered the war Mr. Hoover returned to the United States and was appointed food controller by President Wilson. In charge of the food administration he had an equally favorable record.

With the presidential elections to be held in November, 1920, booms for presidential candidates have been raised all over the United States. The boom for Mr. Hoover, however, is more insistent than any other. People of all classes and ranks are proclaiming Mr. Hoover's qualifications for the presidency and his photograph and life history is appearing in publications all over the United States.

Mr. Hoover has no strict party affiliations, but has announced that he would not accept nomination except on the republican ticket. The old party machines are badly disturbed over the boom for Mr. Hoover. The next two months will be of great interest in the political development in the United States.

Son of Blacksmith

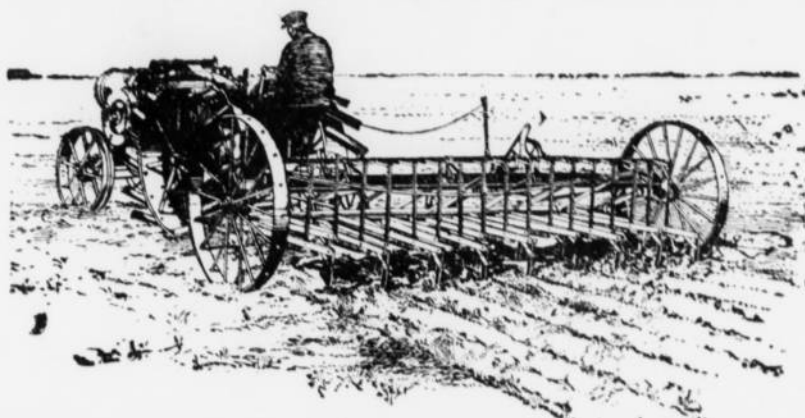
Herbert Hoover was born 46 years ago in a little village of 400 inhabitants in the corn belt of Iowa, "the son of a man who was village blacksmith and farmer in one." He was born a Quaker and remains today a Quaker in good standing in the Quarterly Meeting, of which he is a member. He was left an orphan before he was ten years old. At 14 he began to support himself, earning money enough to enter Stanford university, California, at 17. In the university he was not only a successful student, but prominent and influential in the undergraduate life. He was manager of the football team; manager of the glee club; treasurer of his class; business manager of the college paper; treasurer of the student body. During his summer vacations he worked in the mines and the government survey, learning the practical side of engineering, to the theory of which he was devoting himself in his university course. At 23 he was employed by a British syndicate in the gold mines of Australia. At 25 he was chief engineer of the bureau of mines established by the Chinese government, and made a record for courage and efficiency, and humane-ness during the Boxer rebellion. Before he was 30 he had won an international reputation as a mining engineer. In 1907, Hoover, together with some other Americans, acquired a considerable interest in a lead mine in northern Burma. They developed this concern with railways, metallurgical works, steamships, until it employed 25,000 men. In the years 1914 and 1915, the Belgian Relief requiring his undivided attention, he sold his interests to the other partners, and thereby gained a moderate competence, much drawn upon during the war.

His most striking mining achievement was the development of the Kyshtim iron and copper mines of the Ural mountains in Russia. He not only made the crudely-worked property wonderfully productive by the use of efficient methods and machinery, but introduced modern housing and working conditions, and wages for the wretched workmen, so that he made a reputation in Russia both as a great mining engineer and a great humanitarian.

The Builder of Weedless Seed-beds



No. 2
International
Cultivator



A CLEAN seed-bed is essential to good crops. And good crops are essential to your prosperity. Naturally, you are going to plant your crops in a clean seed-bed—a seed-bed entirely free from weeds. To do this you require the right kind of equipment.

The No. 2 International Cultivator was designed especially for making weedless seed-beds. It is, without doubt, the most efficient tool of its kind ever made. It is provided with wide teeth of the stiff-tooth style that overlap, one behind the other, so that none of the ground is missed. It gets every weed!

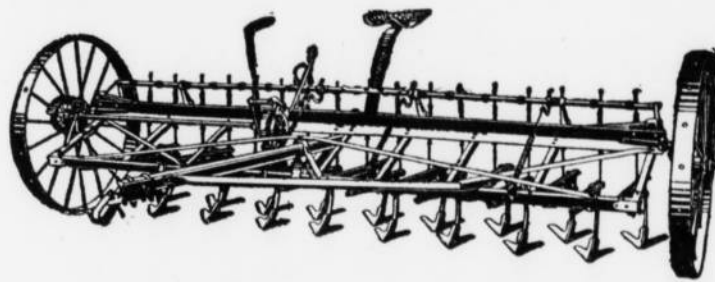
You can cultivate deep, cutting off the weed roots, or you can cultivate shallow without stirring the sub-soil. A special pressure spring attachment

keeps the teeth to their work and any unevenness of the ground is followed very readily.

For the farmer of the West who cultivates large acreages, the No. 2 cultivator is made in a 12-foot size, which is especially adapted to tractor operation. This size is regularly equipped with tractor hitch and power lift—it is only necessary to pull a rope that trips a dog and the teeth are raised from the ground automatically. Another jerk on the same cord lowers the teeth again. The smaller sizes—6, 7½, and 9-foot—can be furnished with power-lift at a small extra cost.

The No. 2 International Cultivator is just the tool you will want for effective summer fallowing. The catalog that we have ready to mail

you will give you complete descriptive information on this efficient implement. Write to the nearest branch house—and call on your local International agent in regard to your tillage requirements.

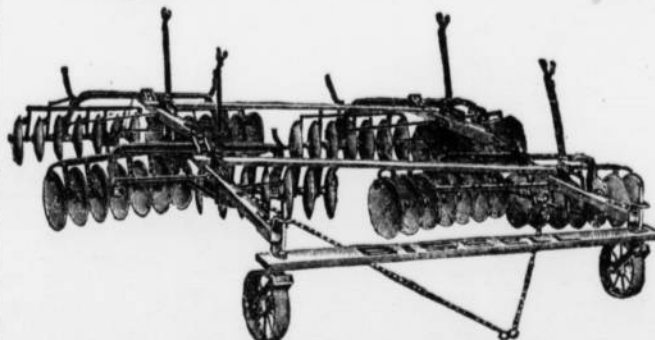


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Bissell Combination 4 Unit DISK HARROW



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This illustration shows the 4 Unit Disk combination for use with Tractors. The units can be made up of 12, 14 and 16 plate Harrows. While long gangs cannot cultivate uneven ground, this combination has the advantage of being able to cultivate centre ridges, and the short gangs, which are flexible and conform to uneven ground, follow down to cultivate the depressions made by the tractor wheels. In passing over a stone or obstruction the gangs pass over naturally without strain to the Harrow or injury to the Disk plates. Ground cultivated by these Harrows is left level and smooth. Easy to turn about at corners; quickly detached and the units separated for use with horses or light tractors. A most serviceable outfit.

Write for Booklet and Literature about Harrows
Sold by John Deere Plow Company's Agents

The Franchise Act

By President H. W. Wood

THE government has introduced a new Franchise Bill. If the government had said, "We are opposed to democracy; we know that the people acting as individuals, cannot develop stabilized democracy, and as long as they remain on an individualistic basis, autoocracy has nothing to fear from them; but we see an inclination among all classes of the common people to merge their individualism into efficient groups and thereby become a menace to the present autoocratic rule; and believing that in order to perpetuate the present autoocratic control of the economic resources of Canada, we are justified in establishing the door of the penitentiary across the only road to democratic progress; now, therefore, be it enacted as a law of the land, clauses 10 to 84 of this bill." If the government had put this preamble to its bill, it would have added some to its clearness and much to its sincerity.

But the government did not do this. Perhaps it thought it made itself so clear that all who had intelligence enough to be entitled to vote could understand the meaning of these two clauses without any preamble. I think it was right.

Clause 10 reads as follows:

Contributions for Political Purposes

"10. (1) No unincorporated company or association and no incorporated company or association other than one incorporated for political purposes alone shall, directly or indirectly, contribute, loan, advance, pay, or promise or offer to pay any money or its equivalent to, or for, or in aid of, any candidate at an election, or to, or for, or in aid of, any political party, committee or association, or to, or for, or in aid of, any company incorporated for political purposes, or to, or for, or in furtherance of, any political purpose whatever, or for the indemnification or reimbursement of any person for moneys so used.

"(2) Every director, shareholder, officer, attorney, or agent of any company or association violating the provisions of this section, or who aids, abets, advises, or takes part in any such violation, and every person who asks or knowingly receives any money or its equivalent in violation of the provisions of this section, is guilty of an indictable offence against this act, punishable as in this act provided."

All unincorporated companies and associations are at once politically outlawed. And all incorporated companies and associations suffer the same fate, unless they are incorporated for political purposes only.

This means, of course, that all efficient organizations among the people are barred from making any contribution to "any candidate at any election," or "in furtherance of any political purpose whatever." This includes all farmers' organizations, the G.W.V.A.'s and labor organizations.

Which one of these organizations has inspired this sudden deadly fear? Labor has been organized a long time, during which time the powers that be have not manifested much fear of it developing into a dangerous democratic political force. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that the guillotine was erected primarily for labor. Agriculture has been organizing for some 15 years and during that time the powers that be, while manifestly uneasy, have not broken into stampede. The G.W.V.A. is the last great organization of the people "not incorporated for political purposes." Is it possible that this is the "association" that has finally broken down the nervous system of plutocracy's body guard? Well, it may be that this "association" is wrong. It may be that it is all right for certain people to fight for "democracy" but when they come home, what is left of them, and undertake to nurse sick democracy to health and vigor, they are in the way, and are a source of irritation to the professional nurse. This nurse has some skill, and when the patient dies would be qualified to issue a legal death certificate. Citizenship in a free country is a funny thing and is hard to operate in a way that is pleasing to the boss.

Anyhow, all of these organizations are on the black list, and with them all

"Save the surface and you save all" Paint & Varnish

Safeguard Your Roof

THE roof is an important item—it "makes" or "mars" the whole structure. In shingle-roofed houses it is even more necessary to see that it is in good regular repair, because once a roof commences to decay a general deterioration of house-value is the immediate result.

To ensure a permanent durability, as well as an added appearance, use

B-H Shingle Stain

either as a mixture in which shingles are dipped or as a stain to apply to the completed roof.

It comes in all colors, and gives a tough, durable "seasoning," besides contributing largely to the artistic effect of your home.

Like every other B-H product, the B-H Shingle Stain is first choice among people who know good paint.

Look for the B-H dealer in your territory—the B-H Sign hangs outside his store

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When you buy any advertised goods you pay for the cost of advertising. You pay for it when you buy the goods, not necessarily nor usually in higher price, but the cost is there just the same.

There are 75,000 Guide readers who know The Guide as the "farmer-owned" paper. There are 35,000 of you who own stock in it. It's yours.

Certain manufacturers won't advertise in YOUR PAPER because it doesn't side with them against you. They are trying to make The Guide betray its readers. At the same time they want your business. These are the boycotters. They want to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

How You Can Help

Buy from The Guide advertisers wherever possible. If you don't see it advertised in The Guide, ask the local merchant or dealer WHY. If you don't see it advertised in any paper, ask us. We'll tell you, gladly and without cost, where to get it.

If you see it advertised in any other farm paper, and not in The Guide—there's a reason. Don't blame the other papers for they must have advertising too. Ask the advertiser or his local representative why he discriminates against YOUR paper.

If you have trouble with a Guide advertiser let us know. It may not be his fault, but we'll find out. It's our business to see that you get satisfaction.

It's Your Fight The Guide Wages—Are You With Us?

NOTE.—To aid The Guide readers to assist us in crushing the boycott, we have prepared a complete and up-to-date list of The Guide advertisers. This will be mailed to any person upon request.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

MUSKRATS

The season is now open to trap Spring Rats. Prices are high and we advise you to ship anything in furs to us.

BEEF HIDES

Clean up your winter's accumulation, otherwise they will spoil on you. Market has improved. Ship at once—today.

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other organizations except those fortunate enough to secure incorporation for political purposes only. Institutes, citizens' leagues, social reform clubs, all sorts of organizations except incorporated political parties and their adjuncts are under the ban.

This throws the democratic elements back on impractical political organization, or else back on the basis of inefficient individualism.

It is the most complimentary recognition of the sanity and efficiency of democratic economic group organization that has yet come from the trenches of organized plutocracy. The enemy has turned loose the heavy artillery of legislation on the organized group, because they recognize it as the stronghold of democracy. The political group they fear not; the individual they fear not, but the efficiently organized group is a menace to their domination that must be destroyed at all hazards. It is a deliberate attempt to assassinate democracy, but it must be done to "win the war," and it will succeed—if it succeeds. Germany had a mighty well-laid plan to destroy the germ of democracy but it failed.

Sane and determined democracy has nothing to fear. No power on earth can destroy it nor arrest its progress. Of course the plutocratic groups with few members, each member able to make a large individual contribution to its subservient "incorporated" political organization will not be affected. But the popular groups with large memberships, each member able to make only a very small contribution, will be much more handicapped and supposedly made impotent—but it is not easy to drown a whale.

Manitoba Good Roads

The mileage of good roads laid out to date for improvement under the provincial highways and market road's scheme is 5,100. The estimated expenditure for the completion of the work is \$12,000,000 and of this amount the provincial government would contribute \$5,070,000. In the construction of main market roads and in connecting up the roads of the various municipalities so that there will be evolved a complete system of main provincial market roads or leading town to town roads, the province contributes one half the cost of construction where they are gravelled or surfaced with hard material. Under the ordinary earth road construction the province pays one-third of the cost. Construction is under the supervision of competent engineers and proper systems of drainage are strictly insisted upon.

In addition main provincial highways to the extent of about 2,000 miles are in view. On the construction of these the government contributes two-thirds and this proportion of expenditure is provided for future maintenance as well as for construction. For maintenance the government contributes \$3.25 per mile per annum in the rural municipalities which have been systematically dragging the roads through the season, under the supervision of the district engineer of the department.

Owing to the high cost of labor, feed and material a number of the municipalities are equipping themselves with up-to-date road building machinery, such as traction engines and graders. Many of the municipalities having such outfits will undertake a large mileage of construction themselves this year. There are 25 road-grading outfits of this character in the province.

Under the act 222 bridges have been built and it is expected that another 60 will be constructed this year. Ninety per cent. of the bridges built in the province in the past five years have been of permanent construction, reinforced concrete being the material principally used. The expenditure up to December, 1919, on bridges was \$503,276, of this the province paid \$227,267. A steel cantilever bridge over the Red River at Morris, the cost of which is estimated at \$110,000, will be built this year. This will be the first rural traffic bridge in the province over the Red River.

The local municipality has the option of coming under the good roads act and taking advantage of the governmental systems of construction and maintenance. At the present time 74 out of the 110 rural municipalities of Manitoba are in the good roads system.

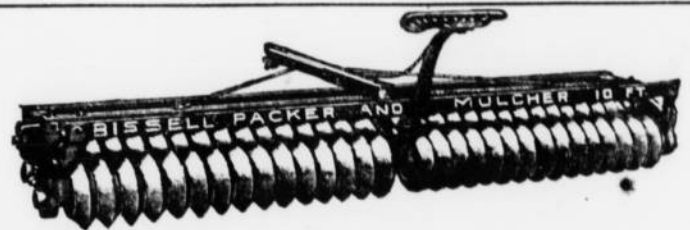
Good Implements Mean Bigger Crops

It always pays to buy the best farm implements, for the better and easier your work is done, the greater saving in time and labor you make, and the better and bigger the crops you obtain.

John Deere farm implements are known universally for their good quality, their long service and utmost satisfaction.

Pack and Mulch Your Soil after the Harrow

and complete the preparation of good seed beds. You will be sure of better crops this year if you use

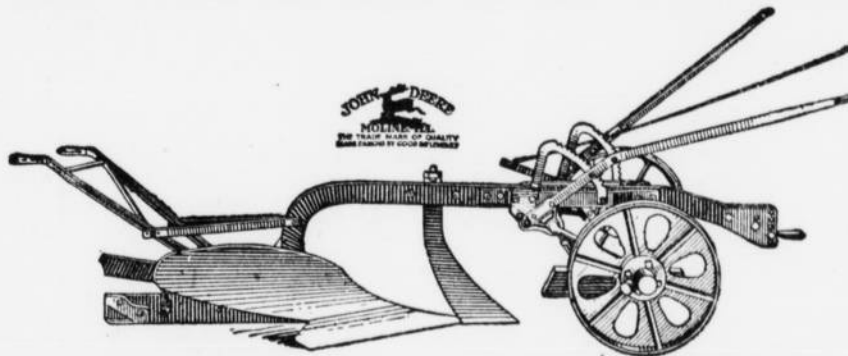


The Bissell Packer and Mulcher

It pulverizes, packs and mulches the soil—thus conserving moisture and helps prevent soil drifting. The Bissell is strongly but simply built. Has two rows of revolving wheels. Rear row is easily removed by detaching curved end bracket. Equipped with self-aligning and dust-proof bearings of the full roller type. High seat attached to frame on hammock principle. Better tillage results are obtained for rear sections are held to the ground by double coil springs. Send for folder giving complete information.

John Deere No. 9 Power-Lift Grub Breaker

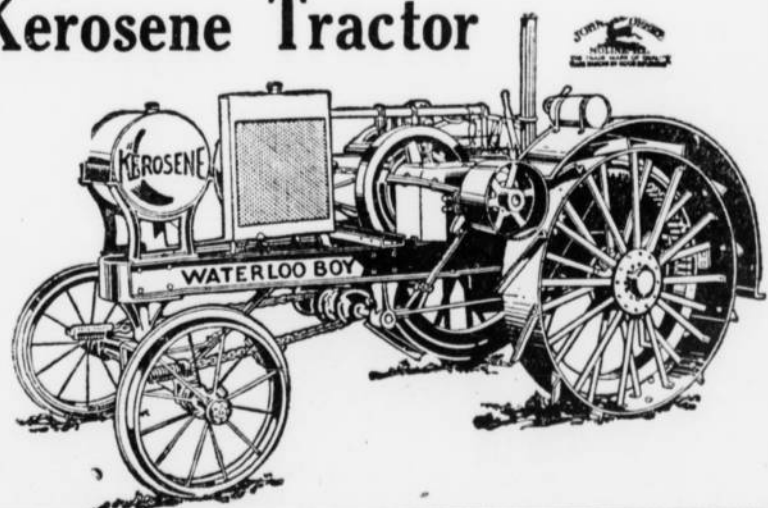
20-inch Power-lift Grub Breaker that stands the hardest service. Thoroughly tested. Can be used as 18-inch if desired. Especially strong construction. Strong bottom with extra heavy cutter. Large clearance. Easy to operate. Simple, strong power-lift mechanism—a pull on the trip rope raises or lowers the plow.



Write for descriptive folder

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor

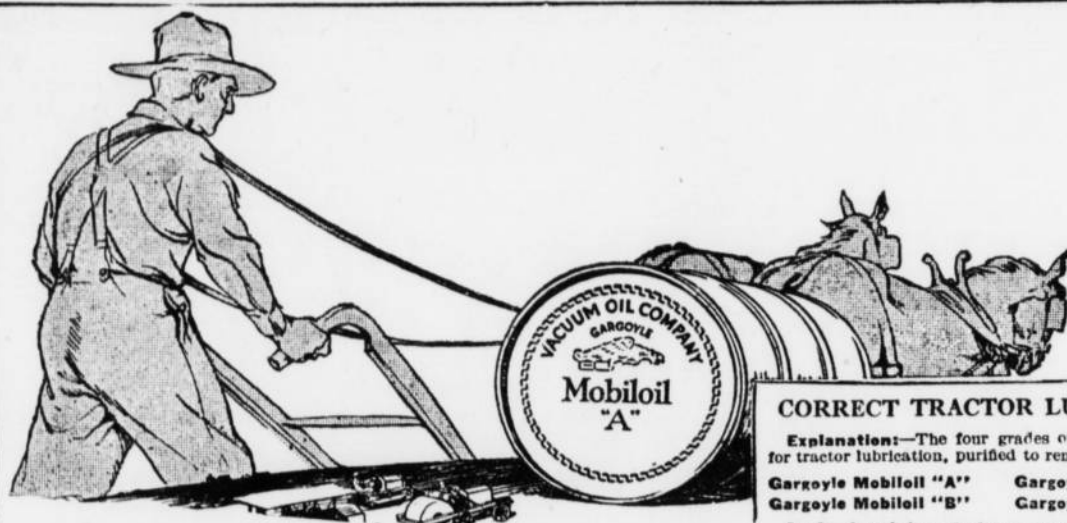
You will find that this tractor will do all the work you have to do—and do it more economically and efficiently. A profitable and satisfactory tractor to use. Burns Kerosene successfully. Patented manifold turns every particle of this low-priced fuel into reliable power. Simply and strongly constructed—it gives long and appreciable service. Send for descriptive folder.



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The Coming of Uniform Methods

How the Farmer is Increasing His Yield

Prosperity in all fields has been due largely to standardized, uniform methods.

Standardizing of work has resulted in lower producing costs and larger output.

The farmer is learning this lesson.

He operates at a small margin of profit.

A maximum yield must be had from each acre of ground in order that he may realize a profit.

The constant development and improvement in farm implements and machinery has aided him immeasurably.

The work done by horses could never, under the most ideal conditions, be said to be uniform.

The work done by the tractor is uniform, and never varies. It works as well the last hour of the day as the first. The tractor is scarcely affected by conditions of weather.

But the tractor requires uniform care like anything else. One of its chief needs is correct, uniform lubrication. Traveling as it does at low speed with a constantly heavy load, it develops intense heat.

Unless the lubricating oil has the quality to stand up under severe conditions, the tractor will pound and squeak; power will be delivered irregularly; the engine will overheat and necessitate stopping. Repair bills will mount up.

Gargoyle Mobiloils will be found to be the correct lubricants for tractor use. They withstand the intense heat of severe service conditions.

To get uniform service from your tractor and to develop its highest power, use the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils for your type of machine as shown in the chart on the right.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are put up in 1 and 4-gallon sealed cans, and in wood half-barrels and barrels.

Write for "Correct Lubrication" booklet containing complete automobile and tractor charts, and other valuable data.

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.



Mobiloils
A grade for each type of motor

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Manufacturers and Marketers of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils and Greases

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloils in Canada

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

CORRECT TRACTOR LUBRICATION

Explanation:—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

In the chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"; Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, etc.

TRACTORS	1915 Models		1916 Models		1917 Models		1918 Models		1919 Models	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Albaugh-Dover (Square Turn)										
Alis-Chalmers	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
All Work (General Purpose)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Appleton	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Aultman-Taylor	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (18-36)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (22-45)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (15-30) (Waukesha)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Avery	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (5-10 H.P.)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (Louisville)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Bates Steel Mule	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A
Bean Track-Pull	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Big Bull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Buckeye (Ohio)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Case										
" (9-18)										
" (10-20)										
" (12-25)										
" (20-40)										
Cleveland	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Coleman	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Common Sense	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
C. O. D.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Craig	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Creeping Grip	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Emerson-Brantingham (E.B.)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (Big Four) (Reeves)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Flour City	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (Heavy Duty)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gas Pull (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Grain Belt	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Happy Farmer	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (Model B)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Heider	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hessien	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Hollis	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Holt Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (Model 45)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Illinois	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A
Indiana	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
K. C. Prairie Dog	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Kinnard	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
La Crosse	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Lauson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Liberty	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Lightfoot	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Minneapolis	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Mogul (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (8-16) (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Moline Universal	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
National	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Neverslip	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (20-12)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (30-18, 10-0)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
New Age	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nilson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull (14-28, 10-20) (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (20-40) (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (12-20, 16-30) (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Rumely Co.)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Parrett	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Pioneer	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Plow Boy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Plow Man	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Port Huron	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Royce	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Rumely										
" (8-16)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Russell	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Giant)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Sandusky	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Titan (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Townsend	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Turner	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Trundar	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Twin City	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (Model 15)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 16)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 12-20)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Velle	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Wallis Cub	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Junior)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Waterloo Boy	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Whitney	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wisconsin	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A

M.P.'s Taxation Proposal

A new proposal for excess profit taxation which would give the state a partnership in the chief industries and financial concerns of Canada, has been put forward by H. H. Stevens, M.P., of Vancouver. Mr. Stevens, in an interview at Ottawa, said:

"Taxation is always unpopular and frequently the cause of national upheavals. At present, we secure our revenue from (1) customs duties, which is the most productive source; (2) income, which is easily evaded—indeed, in a country like Canada, so scattered and principally rural, is sure to be unfairly applied; (3) stamp revenue tax of various kinds; and (4) the business profits tax. This last is a source of considerable alarm because it is now found that it is actually discouraging production at a time when production is most required, and companies making honest returns are often penalized, while the unscrupulous frequently escape. At the same time, it is not curtailing the profiteers nor reducing the cost of living. It will be remembered that the Dominion-wide outcry against profiteers and H.C.L., was the chief reasons for its introduction; but the only excuse for its retention, from a sound economic standpoint, is the revenue it produces.

Present Revenues Inadequate

"With all these forms of taxation it should be noted that our revenue is woefully inadequate to meet even ordinary expenditures.

"As a partial or contributing solution to these two main problems, I have a proposal to make which, I think, if it were adopted, would allay unrest, promote a national esprit de corps, and inspire confidence in the justice and equity of the economic foundations of our national life.

"I propose that this commonwealth, by the action of its parliament, and through the agency of its government, enter into partnership with the industrial, commercial and financial forces of the country—that we remove the spirit of antagonism and jealousy now existing between directing powers of industry and the people by replacing it with a common purpose, thus supplying an impetus to national production.

State Partnership

"Such partnership to be attained by a taxation or profit share scheme similar to the business profits tax in form but instead of withdrawing the amount of the assessment in cash from the business it shall be 'capitalized' and remain in the business, as new capital, ranking as a preference stock and bearing interest or dividend as earned. Such capitalized surplus earnings shall become the property of the state, in other words the state will become a shareholder in the business to the extent of the assessed portion of the surplus profit, surplus profits to be estimated and assessed on a similar principle to that now followed in the business profits tax.

"I would make the scheme retroactive as commencing April 1, 1919, and that it be made compulsory as far as the following are concerned: Chartered banks of Canada; insurance, loan and financial corporations; railway companies, steamship companies (in Canada), telegraph, telephone, electric power and railway companies, etc.; mining, lumbering, fishing, oil, smelting and such concerns; iron and steel companies, agricultural implement manufacturing companies, cement works, sugar refineries; flour milling and elevator companies, textile and woolen industries; meat packing, stock yards, tanneries, etc.; pulp and paper industries; all such industries as may by their character be considered national, or whose turnover is above a certain specified sum.

"The existing Business Profits Tax Act should be revised and maintained and the act applied, however, to any of those concerns under the new scheme, but other concerns should have the privilege of the new scheme, subject, of course, to government approval.

"It will be observed that the above list includes: (1) those industries more or less directly connected with natural resources; (2) quasi public institutions, whose business largely consists of special charters or franchises, such as banks, electric power, railways, etc.

Continued on Page 36

Currie Gopher Killer

Sure death to Gophers

NOT A TRAP

No danger to Family or Stock

NOT A POISON

Safe anywhere except in a Gopher hole.

NOT EXPLOSIVE

The destroyer that gets nothing but Gophers.

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Payable without charge at any branch of any bank in Canada (Yukon excepted) and Newfoundland

\$5 and under - - - 3c. Over \$10, not exceeding \$30, 10c.
Over \$5, not exceeding \$10, 6c. Over \$30, not exceeding \$50, 15c.

TOTAL RESOURCES OVER - - - \$527,000,000

Write to our nearest branch for a set of ten Livestock Blotters, showing photographs of champion bulls, stallions, boars and rams.

The California Idea

Continued from Page 7

to the danger point and if it is passed the association is threatened with disruption. Owing to its co-operative nature the association cannot go out into the market and buy enough product to make up the volume lost through its defaulting members. The difference between the market price and the price at which the contracts were made cannot, therefore, be an accurate measure of the damages." Courts of law have accepted this reasoning and damages as named in the contracts, stiff though they are, have been collected.

The associations have found that their contracts are esteemed as the finest kind of collateral by banks and other financial institutions. Contracts are the basis of their credits and they have found no difficulty in securing all the cheap money they want for their operations upon them. The guarantee of a government itself could add no security to say 5,000 or 10,000 contracts with growers to deliver all of their product for a period of five years to an association.

"But co-operation goes deeper than contracts," said G. Harold Powell, author of a standard work on co-operation and general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, at \$30,000 a year, as we discussed this matter. "Contracts are cancellable after due notice and also renewable. You must have among your members a firm belief in co-operative principles of doing business and a thorough confidence in their association and its management if co-operation is to flourish."

Through their contracts the associations aim to control a large proportion of the crops which they handle. The members look at their business not from the standpoint of their own farm or orchard, not from the standpoint of their local association, but from the standpoint of the industry. "California experience proves that co-operation on a small scale is of very slight value," said Mr. Sapiro in answer to my enquiry as to what outstanding ideas along co-operative lines had been developed in that state. "Co-operation to be successful in operation as well as correct in principle must give the association control of a substantial portion of the specific crop from a marketing standpoint. This control may range anywhere from 25 to 75 per cent. of the product, depending on competing marketing conditions and the world demand for the product."

The state lends itself admirably to this control. For instance all the raisins grown in the United States are grown in California and 85 per cent of them within 35 miles of Fresno, the great raisin centre. Many of the fruits of the state are distinctive as to class, variety or quality. There are several associations controlling over 80 per cent. of the crops of the state which they handle. In some cases the control is so complete that the association controls the price. The prices to the wholesale trade of dried fruits such as raisins, prunes, apricots and peaches are fixed absolutely by the associations and guaranteed against declines. Get that? Guaranteed against declines. Imagine a farmer fixing the price of his own product! Imagine a manufacturer doing anything else!

That may sound like monopoly but as a matter of fact there is no restraint of trade. The associations are open to any grower. They have increased rather than restrained trade. The orange growers for instance, have increased the consumption of oranges in the United States 500 per cent. while the population has increased 60 per cent. It is to the producer's interest that the demand for his product be widened and intensified. The greater the demand the higher the price at which the product will move into consumption. There are large acreages of fruits in California coming into bearing. The associations do not restrict but encourage production. In conversation with the writer several of the leaders among the growers unhesitatingly characterized as "damnable" the practice of trying to keep up prices by restricting production. They have a better method. They put up the best product possible, scrupulously

graded and attractively packed under recognized trade marks. They spend millions in advertising to increase consumption. They aim to keep their product moving into consumption evenly and regularly, with no local gluts and no local shortages. Through their dealer's service they help the local grocer with his displays and tell him which kind of product to push the sale of and how to do it. To cite a specific case the raisin association has an organization of qualified baking experts that can reach every one of the 150,000 bake-shops in the United States and demonstrate how to use raisins in cookery. The associations have their sales' scouts out looking for new business in the home field and, in some cases, in foreign countries. "Keep the demand ahead of production and the price will look after itself." That is the alternative they offer to a policy of restricted production.

Should the supply outstrip the demand the question will be settled as it is always settled with farm crops. The price will fall below the cost of production and planting will fall off until a balance is re-established. And in the meantime when prices are fixed it is at a level which, in the judgment of qualified sales managers the crop will move into consumption out of the way of the succeeding crop. In the old days of un-organization the growers learned the disastrous effects on the market of a carry-over from a previous year's crop.

The Pooling System

There is no speculation in the products handled by the co-operative associations. One of the prime objects of the association is to eliminate the pernicious practice of speculation in food products. The products, whether they be eggs, nuts, dried or fresh fruits, are pooled according to grade and each producer gets the average price received for the grade into which his product falls. It would not be pure co-operation if it were otherwise.

Said Mr. Sapiro: "A pure co-operative association should pool all of the products delivered to it by variety, standard and grade and, perhaps, by district and sell everything through one selling agency, pro-rating the proceeds back to every member on an absolutely equal basis, according to the amount of the products delivered to any specific pool. California experience proves conclusively that products should be pooled and each member receive simply his proportion of the proceeds of the pool."

The growers of California are opposed to state socialism. While being interviewed by the writer they frequently contrasted their methods with those adopted by North Dakota. They believe that a product should be handled by the growers of that product right through until the distributive process commences with, perhaps, a representative of the public to guarantee that the public interest is safeguarded. When I explained to them the method by which the Canadian wheat crop was being handled this year they approved of the pooling arrangement, which closely resembles their own, but they were unanimous in declaring that the whole matter should be handled by representatives of the farmers, appointed by the farmers as the ones chiefly interested, with one or two outside appointees to represent the public. They did not see how this could be done, however, without contracts with the growers covering a large proportion of the crop to take the place of the compulsory measures that have been adopted in our case.

Co-operation and the Anti-trust Law

The federal laws of the United States take cognizance of the fact that there is a difference between co-operative associations formed for the purpose of handling a large proportion of a specific crop through a central co-ordinating agency and a combination in restraint of trade. The Clayton law has the following section:

"The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural



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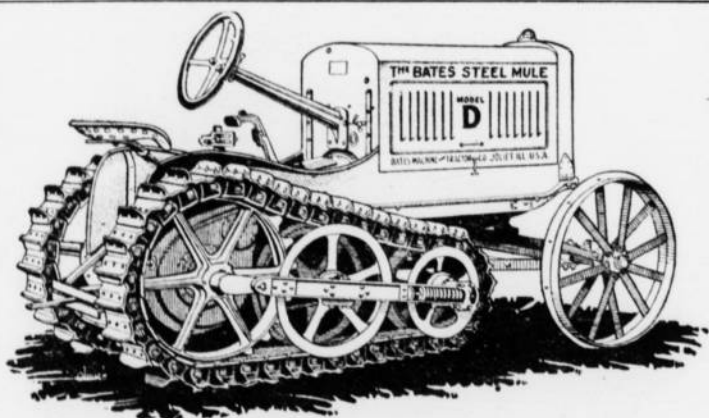
Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer"

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Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.



Supreme on Seed Bed

The Bates Steel Mule does its work fast in all soils and under all conditions, but on seed bed work it is supreme.

The broad surface of the Crawlers distributes the weight of the tractor so it does not pack and the twenty-four cleats constantly gripping the ground give it the traction to pull its load at a fast speed.

Bates Crawler Shoes have hardened steel parts and are 100% oversize—that's why they last for years.

The front wheels make easy steering and comfortable riding.



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Bates Machine & Tractor Co.
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Joliet : : Illinois

Bates Steel Mule

The most efficient Tractor in America

or horticulture organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or constructed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws."

It will be noted in the above extract from the Clayton Act that the words, "not having capital stock or conducted for profit," are used. But capital is necessary in conducting a co-operative enterprise. Expensive warehouses and packing plants, thoroughly equipped, are required for the physical handling of the products. These involve the investment of capital, often in large amounts. How can a non-capital, non-profit association provide this capital?

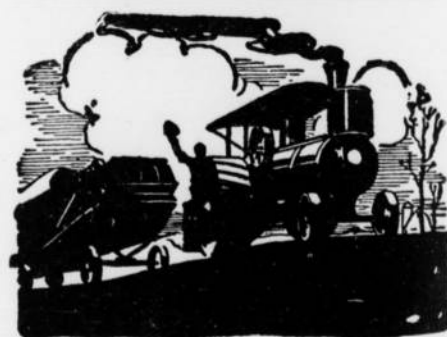
How the Business is Financed

It is done in this way. A subsidiary stock corporation is organized. Its business is to look after the physical handling of the products for the association. Its directorate is identical with that of the parent association. Two kinds of stock are issued, common and preferred. In consideration of a contract with the association to deliver to the corporation all the products of its members to be warehoused and packed, the common stock is issued to the association and carries the voting power. In California the amount of common stock must equal the preferred but in Oregon and Washington this is not necessary and only a nominal amount is issued. Through the common stock the association controls the corporation. The preferred stock is issued in classes, one class to be retired, or bought back by the association, each year. The number of classes is such that all the stock will be retired within the number of years that the contracts with the grower run. This preferred stock bears a stated rate of interest, like bonds, and is sold preferably to the growers themselves but also perhaps to whoever wishes to buy it. Like bonds, it carries no voting power or control over the affairs of the corporation.

With the proceeds of preferred stock the equipment for the physical handling of the product is purchased or erected. Each year one class of stock is bought back by the association out of the proceeds of sales. As the preferred stock is retired and its value extinguished its value goes automatically into the common stock, all of which is held by the association. When it has all been retired its total value, that is the value of the warehouses, packing plants and equipment which it was used in purchasing or erecting, is all represented by the common stock. Each association member has an equity in the common stock according to the amount of product which he has marketed through the association during the years that it has been buying in the preferred stock, for it is by deductions from sales of that product that the association has been buying in the preferred stock.

Should a member cease to be a grower his membership in the association is cancelled, his equity in the common stock held by the association is appraised at its book value and the amount paid out to him. Should a new grower wish to become a member he is required to purchase such an equity, according to the amount of product which he has to market through the association. Remember that the corporation simply does the physical handling of these products. All the business of marketing, forwarding and selling is done by the association. The association itself is a purely non-capital, non-profit organization and in all its work complies with the provision of the Clayton Act quoted above. In future articles the way in which this method of financing has worked out with a large number of associations, and worked out very successfully, will be dealt with in detail.

The members of co-operative associations in California are not growers and sellers of products only. They are large buyers of supplies. Box or "shook" material, as they call it, wrapping paper, spray material, orchard machinery, fertilizers and a thousand and one other things needed in such a highly specialized business as fruit growing are purchased in enormous quantities.



Ask About His Power Too

You want your thresherman to bring a high grade grain saving thresher. But you also want him to bring the right kind of power to operate it.

Having the right engine is as important as having a good thresher because steady power means best threshing results.

You can always depend upon the thresherman with a

Nichols-Shepard Steam Engine

He will not waste your time, and if his outfit includes a Nichols-Shepard "Red River Special" Thresher you can be sure he will not waste your grain.

W. M. Ellis and three other men of Stevensville, Mont., say, "The Nichols-Shepard Steam Engine steams easily, handles nicely and requires less repairs than any engine we ever saw."

Write and ask for our catalog on steam and gas engines and threshers for custom work and home use.

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(In Continuous Business Since 1848)
Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.
Battle Creek, Michigan

Subsidiary companies are organized for co-operative purchasing of supplies. These are distributed at about the competitive prices and profits distributed on a patronage basis so that, in the final analysis, the grower gets his supplies at cost with no profits on the handling.

The California co-operators have carried co-operative marketing practically to its logical and ultimate conclusion. They have eliminated competition in that field of operation between their farms or orchards and the wholesale markets of the world where, as Hoover says, the prices of farm products are fixed. They effectually cover, in their marketing operations, the legitimate field of producers' co-operation. No profit-taker stands between the smallest grower-co-operator and the sale of his product in the world's market place. They have wrought a revolution in the business of the state as it pertains to them. In these unsettled times when every impractical enthusiast can get a following it might be well to take cognizance of what has already been accomplished in establishing the rights of the people in the control of industry. "We have here," said Mr. Powell, in the interview formerly referred to, "we have here a working system of industrial democracy."

The Ever-present Land Question

But there is something more fundamental than co-operation. It is the land which year in and year out produces its fruits or there would be no occasion for co-operation. Land values have trebled and quadrupled since the days when an army of profit-takers stood between the California fruit grower and the world's markets. The benefits of co-operation are being capitalized in land values. I am speaking now of the value of the land itself and not of the fruit trees and irrigation systems and buildings upon it. The far-reaching effects which will follow the private appropriation of these values may seem hazy through the screen of present prosperity but as land changes ownership and enhanced values demand capital investment, drawing its annual toll in the form of interest, the increased burden will be found to counterbalance the advantages of the splendid co-operative enterprises that have been built up. And California, the state in which Henry George wrote his great book, *Progress and Poverty*, will have to settle her land question by taking for the community those land values which her fine community enterprise has created.

Kernels

United States has since 1910 been an importer of linseed oil. Previous to this time she exported large quantities. During the years 1916, 1917 and 1918 her average annual production in linseed oil was about 32 million gallons. Her importations during that time, above her export trade, amounted to more than 30 million gallons.

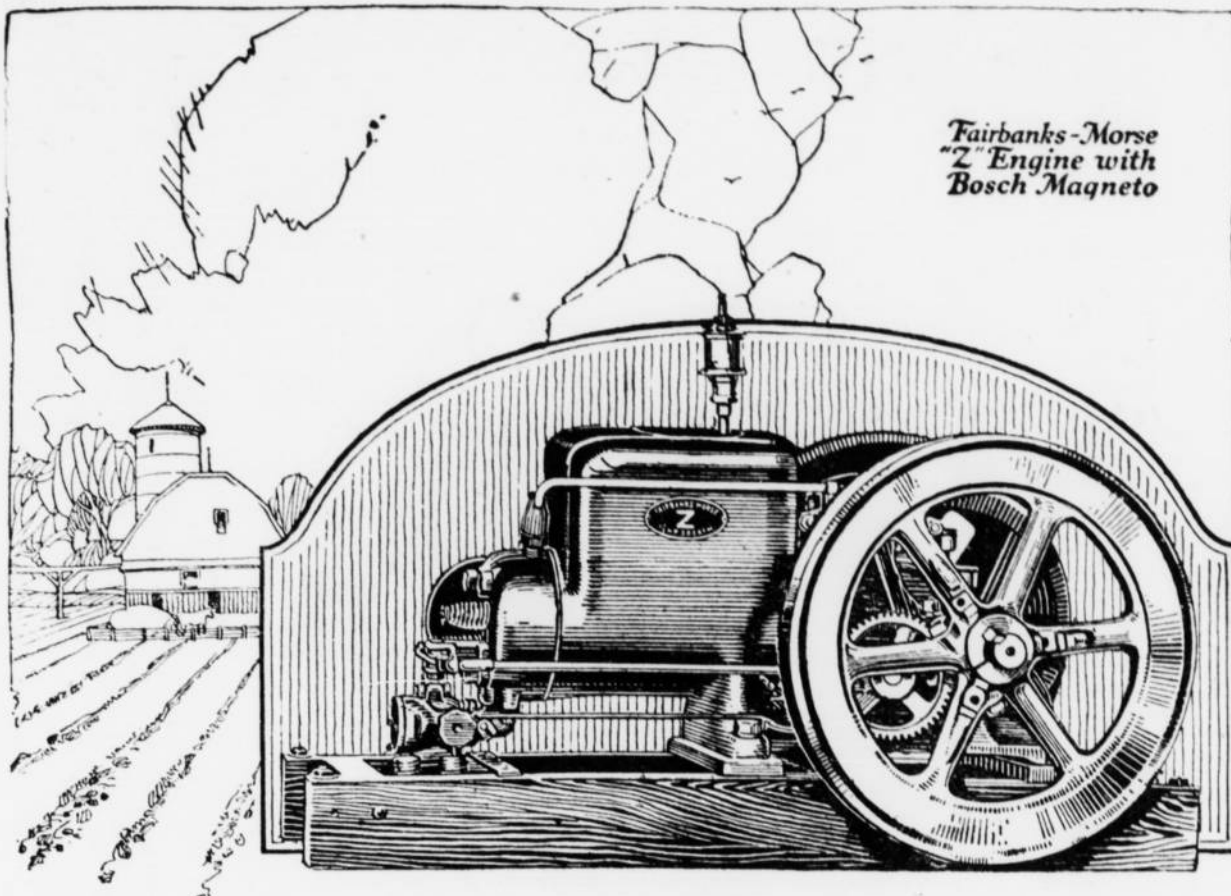
For the ten-year period, 1909 to 1918, the average gross acre income for flax in North Dakota was \$14.62 per acre while the average gross income from wheat was \$12.88.

Birds are the best friend of the farmer, they eat many times their weight in insects in a year. Were it not for birds, human life would not be possible on the earth.

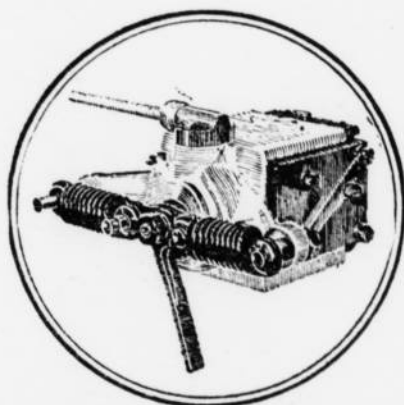
Plowing at a speed of three to three and a half miles per hour is referred to as fast plowing. The soil is shoved up rapidly and tends to go up high on the turn of the mould board and then is thrown over well pulverized and in a level condition.

A properly fitted work shop is a necessity on most farms. It provides a means of acquiring the "knack" in doing repair work. Again at critical times, such as harvesting or seeding seasons, one long trip to town for repairs may cause a loss that would go a long way toward paying for a workshop.

Potatoes in store should have ample ventilation with sufficient moisture to prevent the potatoes from drying but not enough to cause water to condense on the surface of the tubers.



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"Z" Engine with
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dealer near you—see this world's greatest engine—understand the full meaning for you of the engine service which all Bosch Service Stations throughout Canada give, in co-operation with every "Z" dealer, to every "Z" Engine buyer.

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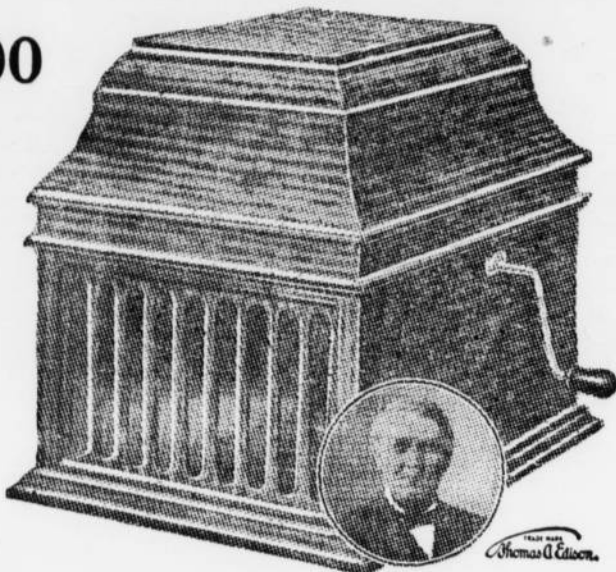
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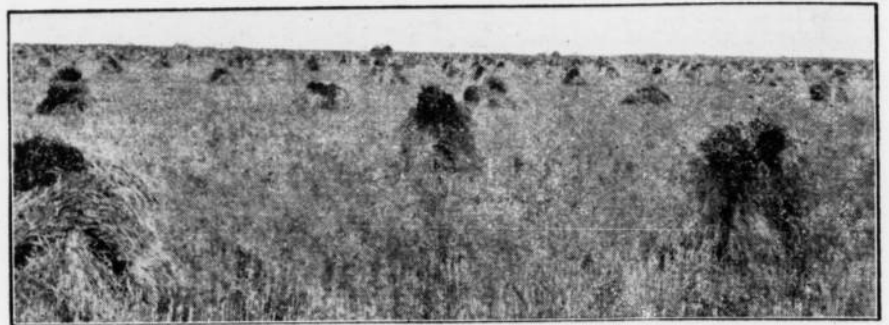
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Wheat in Stook on the Farm of J. S. Fields, Regina, Sask., 1919.

Forage Crops for Dry Districts

W. D. Trego, Gleichen, Alta., Gives His Experience—Wintered

175 Head of Cattle on 175 acres

I HAVE just read with much interest the article entitled, Corn in Saskatchewan, by J. B. Harrington, and I would advise all farmers of the dry parts of Alberta as well as Saskatchewan to study this article carefully and profit by the information contained therein.

There is just one recommendation which is advocated in that article that I would take exception to and that is the amount of seed to be recommended per acre. Mr. Harrington recommends 30 pounds of corn per acre, which may be advisable where there is an abundance of moisture and where the object is to produce as much feed per acre as is possible. What I am trying to do, and would advise all other farmers to strive for in the dry areas, is to produce what feed I can on the land in lieu of a bare summerfallow without reducing the yield of grain the following season and it stands to reason that the fewer plants there are per acre the more moisture will be available for each plant and the less it will sap the land of moisture, while a corn stub every foot in the row with rows 44 inches or 48 inches apart will catch about as much snow the following winter as a stub every five inches and the rows only 36 inches apart. What I think we can do is to make the stubs catch enough snow to replace all the moisture the corn has used up. I consider 10 to 12 pounds of seed per acre ample for drilling in rows. One stock every foot with rows 44 inches apart makes ample growth as the corn suckers enough to make a good clump of stocks at each hill and I am inclined to think we would harvest more feed per acre when the supply of moisture is very limited if we only had one stalk every 18 inches in the rows and the rows 48 inches apart. I also think we would get more wheat on the land the following year as no snow would blow off the field until the stubs were all covered. Ten or 12 pounds per acre last season made me enough feed to winter 175 head of cattle from 175 acres of land and they all came through in excellent shape and I only lost one small fall calf out of the entire bunch.

It has been the experience of every one, so far as I have been able to learn, who have been experimenting with growing sweet clover and alfalfa in rows in the dry districts of the west that the more room each plant had the larger the yields have been per acre for both feed and seed. These experiments have covered a period of 20 years past in some instances and a great many for a period of eight or ten years past. They have not only covered different parts of southern Alberta but the dry parts of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North and South Dakotas and Idaho and they all report the thickest stands making the largest yields, the greatest spacing I have heard of being tried was 44 inches between the rows and 12-inch spacing in the rows north east of Haver, Montana. Mr. C. L. Kane, who has 160 acres at Iron Springs, 20 miles north-east of Lethbridge, which was seeded in 1912 in rows 36 inches apart, using about four pounds of seed per acre, tells me he is convinced his was too thick although he reports that he has harvested a good crop every year since it was seeded.

In a letter I received from him recently he says, that quarter-section produced more last year than all the

balance of the township in which it was situated. He reports marketing 5,000 pounds of Grimm seed besides cutting the bulk of the first crop for hay. Some spots in the field that were cut earliest matured some seed from the second growth as dry as it was last year. When we stop to consider that this plant will send its rootlets out in every direction for a distance of 30 to 40 feet to gather feed and moisture for the plant and that as long as they are able to gather more nutriment than is required to supply the stocks which have started growing that it will keep on throwing out new stools, why should we crowd hundreds of them on every square foot. I am preparing to plant 160 acres of Grimm Alfalfa this spring and will space the rows 44 inches and will try to spread each pound of seed over four acres of land.

If I can get a plant every foot I will be quite satisfied.

Mr. Kane advises me that he thinks his plants that are spaced 18 inches in the rows do better than any closer.

Sweet Clover For Dry Land

I am convinced that sweet clover will produce more feed on a limited amount of moisture than any other plant that makes a good feed, and if the biennial yellow-blossomed variety is used it is almost as good feed for stock as the alfalfa. But they must acquire a taste for it before they relish it and care must be taken to cut it before it grows too large or it will become woody and they will not eat it well. It is not generally known that there are a dozen distinct varieties of sweet clovers. The white blossomed varieties are well adapted for bees on account of the heavy blooming qualities but the plant is too coarse and woody to be of much value for feed unless grown fairly thick and cut very young.

Some varieties of the yellow-blossomed varieties spread out on the ground so that they are hard to cut but make very good pasture.

The greatest difficulty in growing sweet clover is that it will grow any where and spread like any noxious weed. If all the branches would stand up well it could be destroyed by keeping it cut for feed before it had a chance to seed, but there are enough branches lying on the land to produce enough seed to keep reseeding the land so it is hard to kill it out. It is an excellent plant to sow in wet spots where there is too much alkali for other grasses.

Sunflowers Hard on Land

A great deal is being written recently about the great feeding values in sunflowers and I am inclined to think that they are able to produce more feed on a very limited amount of moisture, and in that case it may pay the farmer in the extremely dry districts to grow a limited acreage each year to ensure him of feed in cases of drought and corn not making growth enough to pay to harvest, but I am sure they will never take the place of fodder corn for the reason that they are too hard on the land and it will require the land to be summerfallowed after the sunflower crop and possibly the year previously as well. I think it would be more advisable to summerfallow a part of the land for corn the previous year so as to store some moisture for it and then grow a crop of corn and follow the corn crop with wheat or oats.

I find that leaving the stooks of fod-

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der corn standing in the field and hauling them as the feed is required for the stock is a big benefit in holding the snow on the land although it makes a lot of work to get it out of the snow in the winter. I found the best plan was to use a log chain to pull the stooks out. There is a good deal of feed left on the land any way it is handled but the stock will gather it after the field is cleared.

I will plant the bulk of my summer-fallow land again this year with Northwest Dent for fodder and am also trying three varieties of the squaw corn with a view to trying to find something that will mature for hog feed with the idea of letting the stooks stand if they are too small to pay to harvest and let the hogs and cattle feed off the bulk of the feed and the stubs of the stooks stand to help hold the snow on the land.

1920 Wheat Prospects

Estimates of the winter wheat crop of the United States, prepared by the federal department of agriculture, indicate that the reduction in the crop this year as compared with that harvested in 1919, will almost equal in amount the total normal wheat production of Western Canada. Last year 49,905,000 acres were harvested, yielding 731,636,000 bushels. The acreage sown in the fall for this year's harvesting was only 38,770,000, a falling off of 11,135,000 acres even if no allowance is made for winter killing. Indications are that this will be serious. In 1919 the loss from acreage abandoned was only 584,000 but this was abnormally low. In 1918, 5,171,000 acres were abandoned, and in 1917, 13,277,000 acres. Estimates based on present conditions place the probable yield this year at 483,000,000 bushels as compared with 731,636,000 in 1919. This is a reduced yield of 248,636,000 bushels compared with last year.

The reduction in wheat acreage is credited by well-informed writers to a return by farmers of the U.S. to their usual crops and rotations. They have been encouraged to put in an abnormal amount of fall wheat to help meet the shortage of foodstuffs. The guaranteed price has also been a stimulus in this direction. Now they are getting back to their usual crops. The areas sown to wheat during the past four years show that in 1916 a little over 39,000,000 acres of fall wheat were sown and about 35,000,000 harvested. In 1919 the high mark was reached when 50,489,000 acres were put in and only 584,000 acres abandoned.

In Ontario the fall wheat has come through the winter in fair condition, and unless adverse spring causes damage, a good crop will be harvested.

Estimates of spring wheat acreage to be sown in Saskatchewan this year, as shown by the department of agriculture's first crop bulletin, show that a decrease of from 20 to 25 per cent. is likely. A statement has been issued by Hon. Valentine Winkler, to the effect that in Manitoba, due to the lateness of the spring, shortage of feed and scarcity of labor, the acreage to be seeded this year will be from ten to 15 per cent. below the average.

Reports from the spring wheat regions of the United States have caused the Department of Agriculture at Washington, to issue an appeal to the farmers to revise their plans and sow more wheat. The world demand, it is pointed out, will be as great as usual, with little from Australia owing to the poor wheat year and little likelihood of any from Russia. The normal requirements of the country for export and consumption are 800,000,000 bushels, and the estimate of fall wheat may be still further reduced as a result of winter killing, Hessian fly and grasshoppers.

McKenzie Gets Appointment

N. D. McKenzie, who has been acting superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm since the resignation of Wm. Gibson, a year ago, has received the appointment of superintendent. Previous to going to Indian Head, Mr. McKenzie was for some time assistant to W. C. McKillican, at the Brandon Experimental Farm, an appointment which he received upon his return from service overseas. Mr. McKenzie is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and is a competent field-crop and livestock man.

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Goes through the soft spots.
Right size for general-purpose work.
A high-grade, economical tractor.
Yields are increased by its use.

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Rolls the land ahead of the plows.
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For Looks, Wear and Service In appearance a Peerless Gate says: "I am open hearth steel wire, galvanized and can't rust at any point. For service it is put together to last a lifetime and is the cheapest best gate made. You will be interested in our Catalogue. Write Today for Literature describing all our many styles of Gates, all kinds of Farm and Poultry Fencing for farm, ranch, residence, park, etc. It will pay you well to get acquainted with Peerless Perfection standard of construction. Write nearest office today. Do it now."

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Life Membership

IN view of the fact that little emphasis has of late been placed upon the importance and need of life members, it has been thought advisable to reproduce on the Grain Growers page the first annual report of the same as read before the convention by the late-lamented F. W. Green.

The convention of that year was held at Prince Albert, and was historic in other ways, and took place on February 9-11, 1910.

The report as read by F. W. Green, and published in the convention handbook of that year, is as follows:

"There can be no doubt that the life membership plan is the keystone to permanency and continuity. It provides a foundation which cannot be moved, something on which to build a permanent structure. It gives men to understand that we have commenced to look after our interests for keeps. Not a spasmodic work, but a life work; that as long as the world stands agriculturalists will be required; and as long as human nature is constructed as it is life will be a struggle and self-preservation and protection a law that cannot be ignored.

"The life fund furnishes a projected idea; a projected ideal. A projected financial interest is created which draws and binds men. It creates an intensified interest. A life member has a property right in the institution, an interest in the administration of the fund. He feels better towards the organization because he has acted larger towards it and is also better because of the act. It is also better, larger and more worthy. He feels better because he has exercised a spark of generosity and given dignity towards the concern, dignity because of its power to accomplish its objects. A farmer's money is a part of himself, his muscles; the sweat of his brow; his blood; a part of his life. He puts it to stay there, a part of himself; his quota towards our structure; a brick in the wall. And so our life fund becomes a part of us all; it continues to live as an effective force.

"There are now approximately 350 men thus hitched together. We want you all to put a part of yourselves into this permanent fighting force. We want you for a missionary. We have about \$3,500 in the Trust Fund. An endowment, not stolen money of some multimillionaire, but the life-blood of our workers. A guarantee that we will continue in this fight until we get what is right. We are bound by a three-fold cord of self-interest, self-sacrifice and loyal partisan devotion to a common object, standard and ideal; the discovery and application of that which is best for all.

"The Master of man made a scourge. Mark you! Made a scourge wherewith to drive out thieves and robbers. He drove them out. Made the scourge Himself. So I think we must make our own implements of warfare, adapted to the times, and drive the robbers out. Drive them out ourselves. Did I say make our own weapons? Say! It is already made. It has been handed to us already—our franchise. All we need is training in its use. But this involves equipment, time and opportunity. Here again our institution comes to our aid. One of our opportunity forces is a trust; a trust working for us is different to a trust working against us. A ship is a grand organization, but if it is armed and used to plunder, rob and enslave, it is time to arm another ship with a stronger force, catch the plunderers and bring him to justice. There are plunderers abroad. We are arming to go in pursuit. Will you join the crew? Our ship is the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The enlistment fee for one year is one dollar, or until the enemy is taken, \$12—and then we will continue to guard the seas."

(Since then, of course, as it will be generally understood, the Life Membership fee has been increased to \$15, and the membership fee to \$2.00.—Editor, G.G. Page).

Offers Ten Dollars

John S. Black, of Tuxford, is offering

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

a prize of \$10 in cash to the first one refuting Hon. T. A. Crerar's statement regarding the operations of the tariff and publishes the same in leaflet form, at his own expense; a copy of which has reached the Publicity Department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

In the above pamphlet Mr. Tuxford deals with a statement recently made by Hon. A. Meighen, to the effect that last year Canada imported \$71,000,000 worth of raw cotton for manufacturing into cloths, etc., by Canadian factories; and proceeds to comment as follows:

"Add to the \$71,000,000 cost of raw material 100 per cent. for transportation, manufacture and distribution charges, and we have \$142,000,000 cost of cotton cloths ready for use. Next, add a tiny profit of 25 per cent. under extraordinary conditions—without competition—and we have a total of \$177,000,000. Now comes the 'joker,' the robber tariff tax of 42 per cent. and we have the grand total of \$250,000,000 used, consumed in Canada.

"Note carefully, please, that \$74,000,000 of the grand total of the \$250,000,000 goes to the robber protective barons for the privilege of having our cotton goods stamped 'Made in Canada' from material produced in the United States. \$9.32 for each and every individual man, woman and child of the 8,000,000 population of our Dominion is contributed to the wealthy cotton factories in Canada, for which there is no return whatever, either real or pretended, to the government of the people, for the people, by the people. An absolute donation. Not a penny of it reaches the public till.

"If I were a member of parliament and an advocate of the robber high protective tariff policy, I surely would notify the wealthy cotton factories that my continued advocacy of such a policy would be due entirely to the substantial remuneration I received, in dollars (often) and cents, direct from the wealthy cotton factories. I wonder if members of the present parliament feel the same as I do?

"This \$9.32 per capita donation to the wealthy cotton factories in Canada means a yearly donation from our beautiful province of Saskatchewan of somewhere approaching \$10,000,000. This sum of \$10,000,000 spent in Saskatchewan every year would bring fresh water to each and every home door in the province. And besides, give us a public highway, roadway the equal of that of any city in the world. And in addition, God helping us, enable every child in the province to receive a high school education. I can imagine that a reasonably well-educated people would not tolerate the present robber protective tariff system for one single moment."

Oppose Provincial Action

Noble Tait, of Parkbeg, secretary of Edgehill G.G.A., under date of March 29, writes as follows:

"In order to give Central evidence of our attitude toward the Grain Growers' Association entering provincial politics at the present time, we forward the following resolution unanimously adopted by our local:

"Whereas, the farmers entered federal politics to reform certain great national abuses after having exhausted every other means of reform, and,

"Whereas, in the provincial field no such abuses are in evidence, and needed reforms are readily obtained through pressure of organized public opinion on our provincial legislative body, and in view of this fact to enter provincial politics as we have entered federal politics would lend good foundation to the accusation that the independent political movement is a class movement;

"Therefore be it resolved, that at the present time no independent politi-

cal movement to enter provincial politics be formed."

"We hope that in this resolution we convey accurately our views on entering provincial politics."

Suggestion for Platform

"Just a suggestion for the provincial platform," writes an active member of the Grain Growers' Association, "No railway passes." The writer adds: "All coons look alike when it comes to getting something out of the people; something which not only makes the recipient to that extent independent of the people whose servant he is, but also makes him the tool of the railway interests."

Enclosed with the above communication is the following cutting from a newspaper: "In revising the Railway Act last year the Dominion parliament inserted some new provisions in regard to free transportation. The act now provides that senators and members of parliament, and dependent members of their families with their baggage, shall have free transportation over all the railway lines in Canada. It is now provided, moreover, that nothing in the provisions of the act prohibiting free transportation shall prevent the granting of passes to members of the provincial legislature, or members of the press."

Organization Meetings

Arrangements are being made by A. G. Hawkes, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to make a tour of the district between Regina and Maple Creek, for a series of Grain Growers' meetings.

On the first of July, Mr. Hawkes expects to leave his home at Percival, by auto, through Regina, with the intention of spending a short vacation in Montana, crossing the border in the vicinity of Maple Creek.

En route Mr. Hawkes is prepared to conduct a number of meetings, and those desirous of securing his services during the early part of July, are invited to communicate with the Central office, Regina.

On his return, about the end of July, or early in August, Mr. Hawkes is arranging to cover the Bengough and Midale district, and is prepared to arrange a series of meetings on the same terms.

Fight for Free Press

Edgehill local is in the fight for a free unhampered press, and at a recent meeting instructed its secretary, Noble Tait, to forward the following resolution for publication on the Grain Growers' page.

The Edgehill local, having passed upon the resolution concerning the attitude of certain manufacturers respecting The Guide. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved that The Guide, being the official organ of the Grain Growers' Association, we, the members of Edgehill local, do protest against the conduct of certain manufacturers who are withdrawing their advertising from the columns of The Guide, and ask Central to use its utmost influence to uphold The Guide in this matter."

R. L. Liggins, secretary of the Cleveland G.G.A., has forwarded a lengthy resolution along the same lines.

The Dundurn G.G.A., under an earlier date, adopted a similar resolution, agreeing "as far as possible to do business only with those firms who advertise in The Guide."

The Cutknife local puts it right up to the C.M.A. in the following resolution:

"To the Manufacturers' Association, Toronto:

"Whereas, it has been brought to our notice that your association has started a movement to muzzle the press

by removing advertising matter from those papers which are supporting tariff reduction.

"Whereas, we recognize that this is an attempt to put The Grain Growers' Guide, the chief sinner from your point of view, out of business.

"Whereas, The Guide has fought for the farmers' interests for the last ten or 11 years and is the official organ of our association;

"Therefore we, the members (38 in number) of the Wilbert G.G.A., do strongly condemn such an unscrupulous act on your part and we hereby affirm that we are prepared to stand by The Guide to the limit, and we are prepared to make up any loss from the cancellation of advertising matter from our own pockets, and, moreover, we will only do business with those firms who continue to advertise in The Guide."

Suggestions for Picnics

S. Suchsinger, of Gundersay, Sask., and a member of the Clearwater Grain Growers' local, has grasped and enlarged upon, in the following letter, an idea which many other locals might with profit, "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest."

The limited number of speakers at the service of the Central organization makes co-operation of locals very essential, and Mr. Suchsinger does well to draw attention to this fact, in view of the numerous calls which are being recorded for summer rallies, picnics, Grain Growers' Sundays, etc.

In introduction to his article Mr. Suchsinger says:

"This article I wrote to be published in our home paper. It is for the purpose of getting the different locals here to co-operate in rallies and picnics. All these locals are a long way from a railroad (from 20 to 30 miles), and we find it very inconvenient to get speakers out here. But should an opportunity permit, these locals ought to co-operate so that such a speaker or speakers may be heard by all these locals."

The article referred to is as follows:

"In Union there is strength. When Daniel Webster spoke these words just previous to the Civil War, at the time when a number of the southern states were threatening to withdraw from the union, this phrase was thought to apply only in governmental affairs. Now it is applied in every trade—in fact in every phase of life. And, further, different trades see the importance of co-operating for the benefit of expanding and extending their business.

"Eighteen years ago a few farmers saw the need for the betterment of their class, to organize. They started the farmers' organization and laid down the principle that all farmers should organize, co-operate and spread education among themselves to make rural life better. They said, the best way to spread this principle and reach all individuals was through forming locals of the organization; the locals only to act as a part of the same.

Support Their Organization

"One way for locals to show their loyalty to this organization is by showing their interest in co-operating with each other whenever it is possible to do so in order that the most good may be done to the greatest number.

"Nature has provided a very suitable place in this district for picnics, viz., Clearwater Lake. Last year two different locals, Coteau and Clearwater, had their annual picnic here on different dates. A number of other organizations (not Grain Growers) also held their picnics here. Under these circumstances it should not be difficult nor very inconvenient to have such Grain Growers' locals set the same date for their picnics and call it a union picnic. It would be far more encouraging for non-members to join the organization when such locals could show that they can co-operate in sociability. And, further, good, public-spirited speakers would be more encouraged to attend. No local should feel satisfied that other locals came as mere visitors; but rather that other locals should be made a part of its meeting. May some of our locals try and demonstrate this during the coming summer."

United Farmers of Alberta

Woodgrove Not Asleep

AT the last meeting of our local we discussed political action, the taking out of shares for elevator at Kerensky, telephone in depot, automobile road and a hospital district.

This local was organized on February 21, with 25 charter members. Our membership roll has increased to exactly 50 members from that date. A delegation was sent to Mr. Boyle, M.P.P. and obtained \$500 on roadwork, more if possible. A delegation was also sent to the council re hospital in the district. At our first meeting 59 shares were taken out in the new elevator. The sum of \$24.50 has been subscribed for political action. A string band has been formed and a dance and auction sale is to be held shortly to help out the funds of our local. Coffee and sandwiches were served at each meeting by the lady members. Our local is going strong generally.—Harold King, secretary, Woodgrove local.

No Pay No Play

Our local is in a very flourishing condition socially and financially, as the result of campaign for members. In the last two weeks we have added 27 new members to our roll, bringing our membership up to 62. The majority of our new members come from the Donalda district with a few from the Red Willow country. We are making good progress in gaining the interest of the younger element and have good prospects of organizing a baseball team this coming season.

We had the misfortune to lose, through death, two highly respected members, Mrs. W. Stilling and W. L. Lucas. The prevailing epidemic forced us to postpone all our projected plans so that we are somewhat late getting started.

We held a box social and dance in our meeting place, the Westwoods school recently, which was a decided success in every way. We have also held a chicken supper and card party at the home of Ben MacAttler for U.F.A. members only. Needless to say the function caused the receipt book to grow a little thinner, but not so the participants. We hope to get the remainder of our outstanding dues collected at an early date and some more new members.

Probably owing to the fact that we are 14 miles from the nearest town, we have been sadly neglected by the powers that be, in the way of hand outs of mail and telephone service. We have petitioned the respective departments repeatedly, without success, so we are sending a delegation to Edmonton, to get in personal touch and sincerely hope our efforts bring satisfactory results.

By clubbing our orders for formaldehyde and plow shares, etc., we are showing our members a little of the financial advantage of belonging to the U.F.A. We are having visions of a U.F.A. hall with motion picture machine but of this there will be more later.—R. O. German, secretary, Westwoods local.

Juniors Raise \$120

Outside of the bigger problems with which we have to deal and which are always before us, we have been tackling some of those that effect us locally, such as better telephone service on the trunk line, rural phones, and better loading facilities at this point.

The Junior members of the local organized a very successful social on St. Patrick's night in aid of the Drought Relief Fund, which benefited to the extent of \$120.

Our meetings haven't been as well attended of late as usual, owing to the abnormal winter coupled with the fact that nearly every available man was engaged in digging green feed out of the snow. We are intending to send our members a circular letter with a view to reawakening them to their responsibilities and giving them an increased interest in their own organization.

I am pleased to be able to report that

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

we are still slowly growing, having 40 members on the roll, including four life member.—P. H. Donkin, secretary, Ardenode local.

Cut Out the Tariff

At a meeting of our local held on March 20, a discussion arose over the rate of exchange now existing against Canada and the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, we consider that the Canadian people ought to buy Canadian made goods as far as possible that the amount of imports may be cut down, thereby lowering the rate of exchange against Canada, and,

"Whereas, if this policy was carried out under the present tariff system it would pay millions of dollars into the hands of the protected interests at the expense of the general public of the Dominion of Canada;

"Therefore, be it resolved by the Clemens local U.F.A. No. 433, that the high protective tariff be abolished, that the people of Canada may be encouraged and urged to buy Canadian products to the limit with a view to lowering the rate of exchange now existing against Canada."—W. H. A. Thomas, sec.-treas., Clemens local.

Condor District Association

We have secured quite a few new members this year, but some of the old ones are a little slow about paying up. However, I expect we will have 60 or 70 paid-up members before very long. There are other locals starting south of us which are closer to some of our old members and I expect we will lose them.

The Condor, Alhambra, Evergreen and Leslieville locals are forming a district association with Condor as the centre, so we will likely do quite a lot of business through the United Grain Growers.—Robt. H. Blair, secretary, Condor local.

Re Constitution in French

Some of our locals have raised the question of printing the U.F.A. constitution in the French language and I have been instructed by the executive to ascertain approximately the extent of the demand for the same.

Would all locals which could use copies of the constitution in French kindly advise the Central office of the fact, stating the number that they would expect to use this year.

They Know and Give

We have been reading your circular in regard to drought relief.

You know we are in the drought area ourselves, and are all more or less suffering from it. On February 19, our local held a shadow pie dance and raised \$74.60 for the relief fund.

Mr. Harris, of Oyen, was with us on the 5th instant, and his address was much appreciated.—Mrs. O. I. Adams, Scotfield local.

Macleod District Association

"That this local does not approve of the formation of two district associations, believing that such action would inevitably tend toward creating friction and confusion within our ranks, but we are of the opinion that the objects of the two associations should be combined in one U.F.A. district association and in order to achieve this we believe that either the Macleod Federal Political League should be dissolved and a district association organized in its place or that the constitution of the league be amended at the next convention, so that this association shall stand for all phases of U.F.A. activities, politics, education and organization."

Resolution passed by Cayley local.

Blackfoot Not Idle

Our local is going pretty strong, meeting every two weeks, sometimes jointly with the U.F.W.A. which organized a year ago and is gaining strength right along. To encourage the U.F.W.A. we pay 50 cents to them for every lady that joins. We hold an occasional whist drive and dance in order to strengthen our funds. We have just arranged with Burness, Westdene, Streamstown, Stretton, and Riverton locals to get Mr. Glambeck here, starting at Blackfoot. Several of our old members have left this district, but new men come in and our membership is increasing. It stands over 50.

We are arranging a mock election to get familiar with the way in which Proportional Representation works, also a debate on Consolidated Schools.—Jas. Stone, secretary, Blackfoot local.

An Oyster Coaxer

The third monthly meeting of our local was held at the Malmo Hall with eight members present. A motion was passed to the effect that the secretary write several oil companies re prices on kerosene, gasoline and cylinder oil with the intention of purchasing a car load. It was hoped that by buying in quantities from oil companies we could save considerable time and expense.

A motion was also carried to send a resolution to the Wetaskiwin Agricultural Association boycotting all gambling on fair grounds. Under discussion of the motion it was universally understood that the local does not endorse the actions of the agricultural association in allowing any gambling devices whatsoever on the grounds.

Our membership drive has not yet been closed but the captains report having secured almost a hundred new members, quite a large percentage being women. It is to be hoped that we can have a U.F.W.A. Times are looking up—all that remains is for us to make our meetings so interesting that members simply won't stay at home. So far the attendance has been poor owing to sickness. It is hoped with an oyster feed as a coaxer the members will gain interest and keep the ball a rolling.—S. H. Svensen, assistant secretary, Malmo local.

Every Farmer a Member

At a regular meeting of Wheatland local several important questions came up. The hospital question was taken up. After some discussion it was decided to vote against it, since most of the farmers are in rather hard circumstances after two poor crops.

At our last meeting we adopted a plan to enlarge our membership. We decided to give the members who secure the most new members a life membership. The contest is for the full year of 1920.

After the business was disposed of supper was served by the ladies. After supper the floor was cleared and several hours were spent in dancing. The attendance was not the largest on account of the poor conditions of the roads at present. Our motto is "Every farmer a member."—Frank Carter, secretary, Wheatland U.F.A.

Don't Talk Weather Here

A new local was inaugurated in the Woodgrove district with 30 charter members and every prospect of as many more joining up. The feeling of the meeting was one of the best. Some of the most go-ahead farmers of the district were elected on the executive. A number of ladies were elected on the board of directors, and this running strong to the side of the fair sex is looked on as a good sign for the prosperity of the new local.

There is a lot of business to be done

and it was entered into right there and then in a delightful sort of "take your breath away" way which was quite exhilarating after the luke warm discussions on the weather, etc., experience in some other locals. There is a long program of local improvements to be tackled and you will be hearing again from this local in the very near future.—Harold King, secretary, Woodgrove local.

U.F.A. Briefs

The Verdant Valley local held a special meeting for the purpose of hearing an address by Mr. J. Higginbottom, political director of the Hand Hills constituency, when he went thoroughly into the U.F.A. in politics, and explained many points that have seemed puzzling to the members. Great interest was shown by meeting and many questions were put to the speaker, which appeared to be answered satisfactorily.—Mrs. E. R. Morley, secretary.

Prospects were never better. A more unanimous interest than ever before is shown.—A. R. Tiffany, secretary, Meeting Creek local.

I think the prospects are very good as we are getting up interest in building a community hall.—J. W. Hughes, secretary, Rugby local.

Our local is going stronger than ever. We are planning on giving an entertainment in the near future.—J. C. Saltvold, secretary, Rosebush local.

We in this north country are doing our best to keep up the political enthusiasm which was manifested at the convention held in Camrose last summer.—Edward Calvert, secretary, Chipman local.

Arnold local will not have as many members this year as there is a local at Bee Hive which will take about half of the membership. They have 25 members, however, and have good meetings.—W. C. Elm, secretary.

Our last meeting was well attended and the spirit shown by our members spells success for the farmers' organizations.

Our social committee is a live wire loaded with energy and enthusiasm for the cause of the U.F.A. It reported a credit balance from the box social, held for the benefit of the local, the snug sum of \$82.70.

Our members voted for a speedy campaign for raising funds for the suffering farmers and their families in the drought area in southern Alberta, and we asked co-operation from our U.F.W.A. and also the Juniors.—Otto V. Hough, secretary, Gopher Head local.

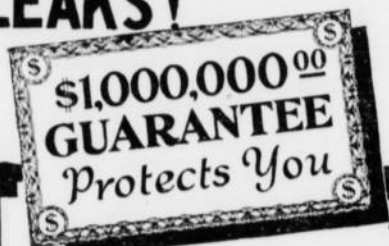
We have, so far, 71 paid-up members for 1920. We divided our local into five districts for five of us to canvass. We are anxious to have every farmer join so as to make it a 100 per cent. local.—W. H. Dunford, secretary, Air-drie local.

Most all the farmers in this district are U.F.A. members now. There have been two new locals started this winter. Of course it took a lot of our members but many more joined the ranks of the U.F.A. "Our loss is the other fellow's gain."—Walter A. Marleau, secretary, Heather Brae local.

W. H. Caswell, of Sibbald addressed our last meeting on the subject of Rural Credit. It was resolved at this meeting that this local recommend that the legislature pass the amendments to the Co-operative Credit Act as asked for by the Highland Park Credit Society.—D. A. Stainforth, secretary, Sounding Creek local.

Owing to the drought, things are almost dead here; many of the members are away and it is almost impossible to collect membership fees. Given a successful crop year, we hope to revive things again, and in any case, we cannot afford to let the local die.—A. C. Ritchie, Summerview local.

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by mail, postpaid.

These are all young plants raised in our Nurseries and Greenhouses, packed right out of pots in moss and air-proof wrapping.

PLEASE NOTE: Choice of varieties must be left to us, the purchaser simply mentioning the number of the collections wanted.

Set No. G. 10.—8 Rooted Plants, assorted varieties.

Set No. G. 12.—6 Rose Plants for Garden.

Set No. G. 14.—4 Rose Plants and 4 Geraniums.

Set No. G. 21.—7 House Plants, foliage and flowering.

Set No. G. 22.—3 dozen Outdoor Bedding Plants.

Set No. G. 24.—2 Ferns and 6 Flowering Plants.

Set No. S. 25.—20 Gladiolus, best mixed.

Set No. S. 28.—2 Dahlias and 12 Gladiolus.

Set No. S. 29.—Box of 50 Potato Eyes for seed, best varieties.

Set No. N. 31.—15 Assorted Hardy Herbaceous and Biennial Plants, 1 year old.

Set No. 34.—12 Rhubarb Plants, 1 year old.

Set No. N. 35.—12 Everbearing Strawberry Plants.

Set No. N. 37.—6 Native Plum Seedlings, 1-2 foot.

Set No. N. 40.—100 Caragana Seedlings, 6 inches.

Set No. N. 41.—100 Cottonwood, 6-9 inch Seedlings.

Set No. N. 42.—100 Maples, 6-9 inch Seedlings.

Set No. N. 46.—100 Russian Poplar Cuttings.

Set No. N. 47.—100 Russian Willow Cuttings.

(The above will be sent as early as moderate weather will permit.)

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United Farmers of Manitoba

Franklin Community Activities

THE people of Franklin are getting ready for summer. Their baseball club is reorganized and getting in form for a good season's play under the presidency of G. Brodie.

An important executive meeting of the community club was called last Tuesday, and those present put through a good deal of business. The funds on hand are \$79.80, with a few bills to pay. It was agreed that after the final meeting of the club, which takes place April 23, that any money on hand was to be turned over to the community association as a gift towards the hall. This was the unanimous decision of the meeting. A statement was made that a new moving-picture machine complete could be purchased at advantageous terms, and a very full discussion took place. It was duly moved and seconded that the outfit be purchased and the president and vice-president be a committee to put the matter through. The outfit will be here within two weeks. It will be run by electric light. A vote of thanks to J. Kerr for the use of hall on several occasions, received our full support.

As Others See Us

Though the farmers' organization is new and has grown very fast it has the element of permanency in it from the fact that its aims are more deeply rooted than those of previous political parties in the social and economic community of interests of the members. They will learn by experience as others have done. Responsibility of office will widen the horizon from that of a county council to the broader outlook of a provincial cabinet, or the Dominion parliament. Whether the leaders can hold their followers remains to be seen. Rural co-operation is still fraught with difficulty. Social movements are easier to start than to maintain; they are light to lift but heavy to hold. The farmers are organized, but the severest test of their organization will come when the movement has lost its novelty. —The Montreal Weekly Witness.

Valpoys Swinging Along

Valpoys local sure is right on the job. From the middle of March till today we have added quite a few new members. We are 39 now, and what is most important 11 of them are women members. This is just the help we need to make our meetings interesting, and with the assistance of the ladies assured, this branch can never be a failure. At any rate it did not look like that at the meeting we had at Mr. O'Brien's place a few days ago. The president read an opening address and the secretary gave some reasons why we should organize. Everybody seemed to find the time enjoyable, but that is no reason why future meetings shouldn't be even better. We certainly are going to try. —Henry Rank, secretary.

Helping the Cause

As an illustration of how an individual who has his wits about him and a little initiative, may assist in the farmers' movement, we quote the following letter which appeared last week in the Neepawa papers. There are at least 25 other secretaries in various places who might follow such an example:

"There seems to be a great difference of opinion among the farmers of this district, regarding the co-operative shipping of livestock. Some people seem to think that the expenses are too high and some others are satisfied with the amount they have to pay. So, for the information of the public in our district, I thought I would send some facts to the Neepawa papers, and let the stock sellers know just what the charges are on a car of stock. We have nothing to hide, everything is open to any shipper who wishes to know the facts.

"I may say that our expenses run from 50 to 70 cents per 100 pounds, averaging about 60 cents. This includes the following charges: freight, transit, insurance, yard insurance, yardage, hay, straw, chop, co-operative service and

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

agents' expenses and commission. Of these different items, the following are what might be called optional: insurance, co-operative service and agents' expenses. All other charges must be paid by every shipper who ships to Union Stock Yards. So, if I explain these three, I suppose that will be all that is necessary.

"The insurance is optional, but our association thought it wise to insure all stock that we shipped so that if there were any losses, the losses would be borne, by all the shippers as a body. Is this not true co-operation?

"Co-operative service is what the United Grain Growers charge us for making out the individual statements, checks, etc., and mailing them to each shipper. The agents' expenses include all the expenses at this end, such as clerical work, bedding the car, putting up partitions in the car when we have mixed cars, lining the car in winter, and cooling the hogs off with water in summer, loading the stock, etc.

"The insurance varies according to the size of the car and the proportion of cattle and hogs in the load, but runs around \$10 a car. The co-operative service varies according to the number of shippers who have stock in a single shipment, but runs around \$5.00 a car. The agents' expenses cost the shipper ten cents per 100 pounds. In other words, the Grain Growers collect from \$20 to \$30 a car to offset what the ordinary stock-buyer gets for buying and handling a car of stock, plus his profit. 'Nough said.—Lew G. Thomson."

Miscellaneous Suggestions

Many local associations have co-operated in the organization of Rural Credit Societies. Full information may be had from the director of Rural Credit Societies, Winnipeg, Man.

Several locals have taken active part in securing permanent provision for local recreation athletic grounds, skating rink, etc. If a local can do anything to promote the creation of a local social centre, it is performing a service of first importance to its community.

EDUCATION FOR LIFE

Educational forces

are among the most vital factors in a nation's life.

Democratic development

in modern times has emphasized this truth.

Uneducated and under-educated

people are a latent menace to public well-being.

Clever scoundrels can victimize them

and make them instruments of evil.

A remedy must be found

it should be the care of every citizen to help find it.

The Organized Farmers in Manitoba

have been consciously facing this problem for years.

Every local is a school

for teaching the great science of living effectively and well among one's fellowmen.

For "Government by the People"

the individual must be constantly stimulated by contact with others.

Organized democracy

demand the acceptance of individual responsibility.

Rights are important

but "right" and the recognition of personal duty are still greater.

Let these lines suggest

that in order to adequately size up the possibilities

Involved in this nation-wide movement

and to furnish to yourself the data necessary.

For deciding wisely your future attitude

you should acquaint yourself thoroughly with it. Probably you cannot afford not to be

Enrolled among the students

and helpers of this great Country People's University of Present Day Life that is trying to solve our common problems and to raise our common standard in things intellectual, social, economic and moral.

Locals of the United Farmers of Manitoba are found in nearly every rural community. Information and literature will gladly be furnished on application to the Secretary, 306 Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg.

Never let your official board forget that it is a consultative co-operative body entrusted with the duty of planning and working so that the local association year shall be a success. Their primary obligations are: get together; plan together; work together.

Co-operate with all who will co-operate with you, outside as well as inside the association. Find out the common ground between you and others. Get them—occasionally at least—to stand with you on that common ground, and to help forward your united interests.

Use the Year Book. Get ideas out of it frequently, constantly for your ordinary working. If you find a good thing in it put it before your neighbor. Get it working in your association. It is intended as a working hand-book. If you have not used it, use it. If you can suggest improvement, drop a line to Central, and you may be sure it will be welcomed.

Cut out pessimism. We cannot afford to be pessimists in this age. Look on the bright side. Wear a smile. Hold out the glad hand. Expect good things. Stay with the job. Give the other fellow a hand. Don't be a quitter. Link hands all around for success. Sursum Corda.

Don't mix your financing. All local dues are expected to come through the local secretary. He cannot know who are members unless he has handled the fee. He is responsible for reporting the whole membership. Give him a chance.

The Annual Audit

Did your local have it at the end of last November? If it didn't every one of the members ought to be feeling uncomfortable, and the officers and directors ought to be worrying more than a little. Not that there is necessarily any reason to suspect crookedness on the part of anybody. But if your local association books were not audited and have not yet been audited there is a very valid reason to suspect negligence. Now and then a local gets into a very serious trouble just because of such slackness. There has been very considerable friction and dissension and danger of disorganization just because of letting things go without any business method and without any guarantee of accuracy and stability. A word to the wise is sufficient. If your association books were not properly audited and the audit reported at the end of last year it is your business to see that it is done before the month ends.

New Locals

A pleasing feature of the present drive, and one that is sure to lend permanency to the results achieved, is the number of new local associations that have been organized during the course of the campaign.

A captain in the constituency of Selkirk, J. R. Whittall, reports that he has succeeded in establishing seven new locals in the territory for which he was responsible.

R. A. Hoey and Miss Mabel E. Finch, of the Central office, report the organization of new locals at the following points: Aubigny, Old England, Clendeboye and Meadowdale. Bruce Edie, director for Springfield, is working in amongst the non-English speaking residents of his constituency, and reports that he is meeting with a splendid response. And the end is not yet.

Contributions for Relief Fund

Contributions received from March 22 to April 20 are as follows:

Otterburne W.S.U.F.M.	\$ 2.00
Cypress River local	6.35
Cameron local	10.00
Vista local	5.00
Spruce Bluff local	5.00
Claude and John Isbister, Winnipeg	4.00
Mountainside local	5.00
Frank London, Teulon	2.00
Stonewall local	25.00

\$64.35

Contributions received prior to March 22

96.00

Total \$160.35



Bargains

Be careful today of so-called cheap bargain pianos. Production costs are so high in every detail that a reliable instrument cannot be made to sell, when new, at some of the "cheap" prices advertised.

HOUSE OF McLEAN PIANOS

Are Sold From \$425 up

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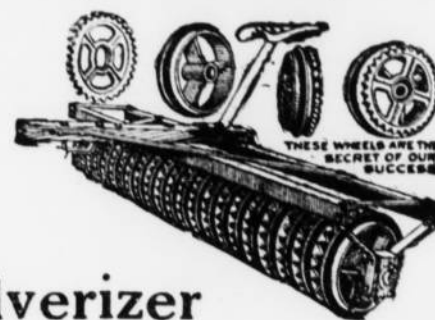
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The Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher pulverizes and packs down the soil and puts it in perfect condition for seeding in one operation, either a stubble ground or sod ground. It will not clog. Provides a granular mulch to the land which stops evaporation and preserves moisture.

Strongly Built Saves Labor Makes a Perfect Seed Bed

MADE IN ALL SIZES

SINGLE-SECTION		FLOW PACKER	
4 ft.	weight, 600 pounds	4 ft. 6 in. two furrow, weight, 330 lbs	
6 ft.	weight, 725 pounds	4 ft. three furrow, weight, 475 lbs	
8 ft.	weight, 920 pounds		
THREE-SECTION			
10 ft.	weight, 1,200 pounds	11 ft.	weight, 1,400 pounds
12 ft.	weight, 1,400 pounds	15 ft.	weight, 1,840 pounds
		21 ft.	weight, 2,650 pounds

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Dept. D Whyte Ave. and Vine St. WINNIPEG

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Tank Heaters	Light-weight Engines	Shinn-Flat Lightning Conveyors
Straw Spreaders	Combination Threshers	Cushman Grinders
Lincoln Saws	Vacuum Washing Machines	Langdon Feeders
Lauson 15-30 Tractors	Smut and Picking Machines	"Does-More" Lighting Plants
24x46 Separators	"Holland" Wild Oat Separator	Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher
Incubators	Auto Accessories	Fanning Mills
Tractor Gang Plow	Wagner Hardware Specialties	

Buying "Cheap Tires" teaches a lesson—never to do it again. "The Tires That Give Satisfaction" make lasting friends of those who use them.

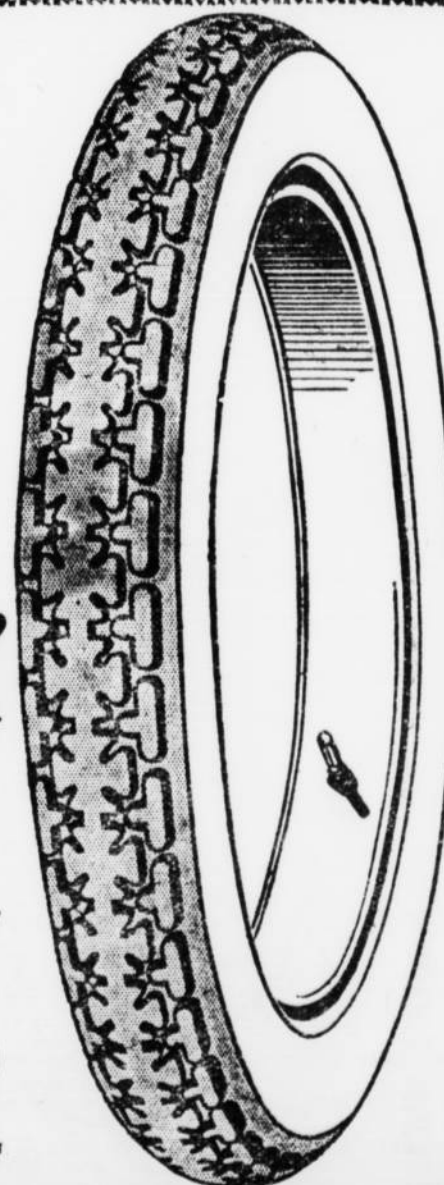
"GUTTA PERCHA" TIRES

"The Tires it Pays to Buy"

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

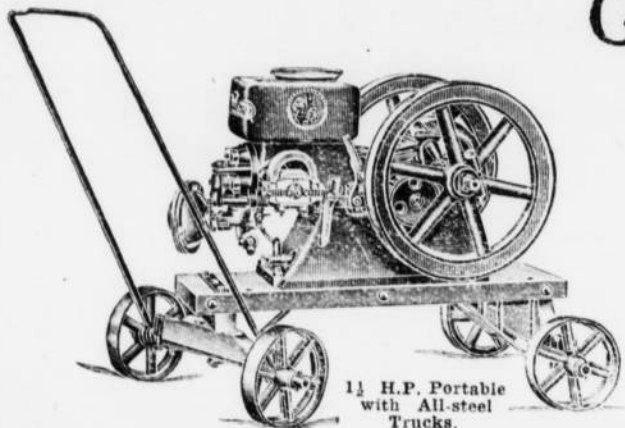
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BRANCHES IN ALL THE LEADING CITIES OF THE DOMINION



Power *for the* Farm

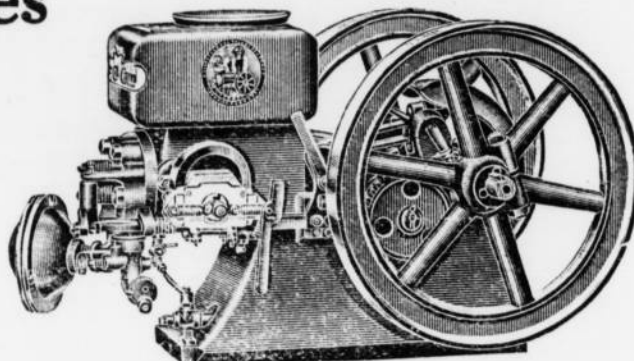
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1½ H.P. Portable
with All-steel
Trucks.

Little Giants of Power and Efficiency

They are more than ordinary "engines"—they are "POWER PLANTS," built for service and endurance on the farm. They have a large bore and long stroke that is guaranteed to develop more than their rated horse power without speeding them up to a racking pace. The unqualified guarantee of United Grain Growers Limited is behind every one of these engines—a guarantee that covers everything—material, workmanship, finish, durability, and all around satisfaction.



1½ H.P. Stationary Design.

The Most Loyal and Dependable Chore Boy You Can Have on the Farm

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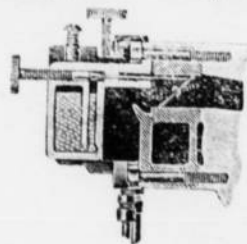
Catalog No.	Description	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton	Catalog No.	Description	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
E-56.	1½-H.P. Portable. Exactly the same engine as described above, but mounted on special U.G.G. hand truck. Weight, 354 lbs. Price, f.o.b. shipping station	89.55	91.10	91.60	E-50.	1½-H.P. Stationary. Full base, no skids, equipped with Webster magneto. Weight, 288 lbs. Price, f.o.b. shipping station	78.10	79.35	79.70

Write for Catalog giving full information about these and other Hercules Engines

The Big Fellows--Hercules Masterpieces

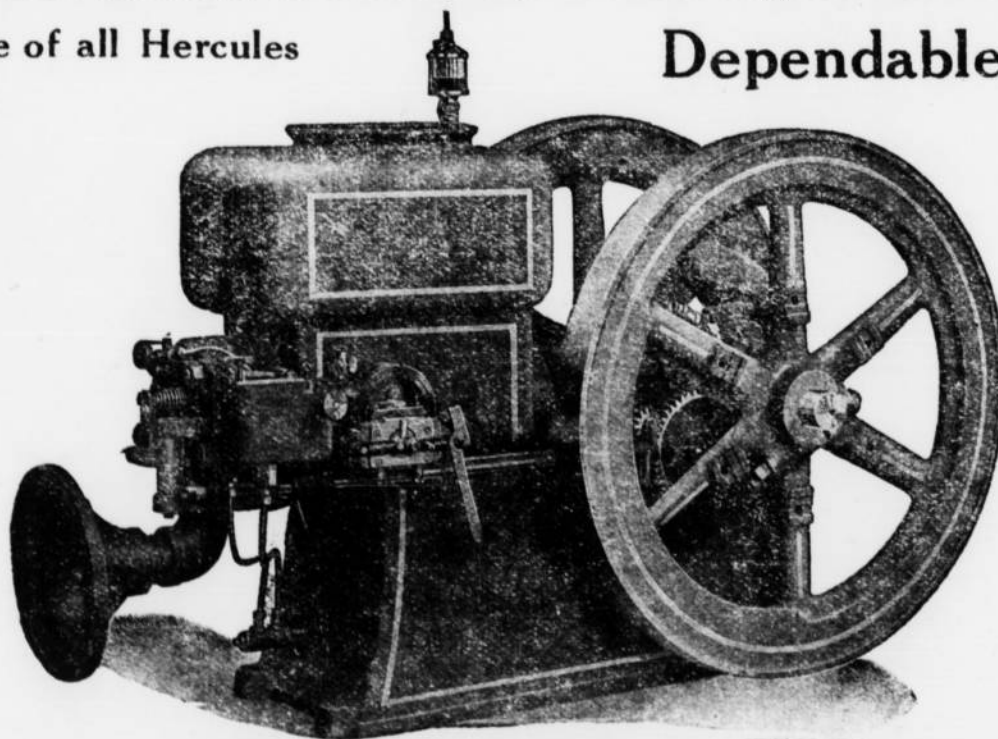
They Burn Kerosene as Successfully as Other Engines Burn Gasoline

A Crowning Feature of all Hercules Kerosene Engines



The Mixer that automatically changes fuel from gasoline to kerosene.

No coaxing necessary—you don't have to stand by waiting for engine to warm up before changing from gasoline to kerosene fuel. There is a chamber in the carburetor that you fill with gasoline—a small quantity suitable for the size engine you are operating. Then give her a start and the engine will take care of herself. It will automatically change over to kerosene fuel without further help from you. This is a feature not found on other engines and does away with the troubles ordinarily experienced with kerosene-burning engines.



Dependable Farm Power

Hercules Throttle governed Kerosene Engines are not ordinary gasoline engines converted to use kerosene by the use of a few special attachments. They are designed and built for the one purpose of successfully burning kerosene or other cheap fuels, and they are guaranteed to do it as successfully as other engines burn the more expensive gasoline.

They are provided with specially-designed carburetors and such modifications in general construction as is necessary to prevent condensation of the fuel before it reaches the combustion chamber. The construction of the cylinder head and carburetor, aided by the heated fuel passage, makes condensation impossible, thus preventing a waste of fuel and reducing the actual consumption to that of gasoline.

Prices and Specifications Hercules Stationary Kerosene Engines

For Prices and Specifications on Portable Engines and Saw Rigs Write for Latest U.G.G. Catalog

Catalog No.	Size of Engine	Bore Inches	Stroke Inches	Speed R.P.M.	Plain Pulley		Fly Wheel		Shipping Weight Lbs.	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
					Diam. Inches	Face Inches	Diam. Inches	Weight Lbs.				
E-51.—	3-Horse Power	4	6	475	8	4	22	93	625	145.30	147.65	149.20
E-52.—	5-Horse Power	5	7½	425	12	6	28	166	912	219.95	223.70	226.05
E-53.—	7-Horse Power	5½	9	375	16	6	34	228	1,346	293.90	299.35	302.70
E-54.—	9-Horse Power	6½	11	325	20	8	38	400	1,970	409.95	418.50	423.75
E-55.—	12-Horse Power	7½	12	300	24	8	44	530	2,840	505.10	517.40	525.00

All Hercules Engines Equipped with Webster Oscillating Magnetos. Takes First-class Freight Rate.

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary Edmonton

Aberdeen-Angus Families

Continued from Page 9

"grade" Aberdeen-Angus, we can also trace the bull's pedigree, and probably in one or two cases these animals were also practically pure-breds, though in the bad cattle times their pedigrees were not kept up. For the benefit of the practical breeder and feeder I will here also list these "families" to show that as long as good bulls are used, the beginner and the average farmer and breeder who feeds steers need worry little about the fancy families.

The first Aberdeen-Angus carcass grand champion was bred by that sound, constructive "Doddie" breeder and feeder, James Bowman, of Guelph, Ont., Elm Park Lad, 1194, and he was merely a Kyma as far as family is concerned. Punch, the 1902, grand champion was a grade, but his "top" was a Pride of Aberdeen. The 1903 grand champion was a Midtown Daisy; the 1904 was a grade whose pedigree nothing is available; the 1905 was a Lily Leaf; the 1906 a Tillyfour Vine; the 1907 was a Lavender-topped grade; the 1911 was a Westside Rose; the 1917 was a Isabella of Morlich; the 1918 was another grade with a Blackbird top.

The Forte of Plain Families

There, you beginners and feeders of cattle, who want to buy bulls to get steers that will top the market, is your answer. Buy the best bulls there are from the individual standpoint. That "family name" won't help you much in getting market toppers. The kind that have produced the best steaks and roasts at the world's greatest steer show have been mostly "plain bred," though they have had many "fancy-bred" sires in their pedigree. While the old system of family names is in vogue is a mighty good time to buy the plain-bred ones to start a herd, too, for a study of extended pedigrees along with your study of the best beef types will give you an opportunity of picking up bargains where animals have many strong sires in the upper part of their pedigrees.

Auction Marketing

Let me tell of an incident of my experience that happened long ago, yet not forgotten. Being the oldest of the family I had, as soon as I was able, to help take the cattle to market and herd them there as there were no pens to hold them.

Every man was his own salesman and by the time I was 16 my father left me as salesman while he attended to other business, our market being 10 miles from home and these markets were the gathering places for business of every description on the farm. One day, cattle had to go to market and my father was laid up, so the whole charge fell on me. We arrived at market and a young man came and asked what price I wanted for them. I told him, and he laughed at me and offered me a price I could not think of accepting. He left me but another young man came and asked the price; he shook his head and seemed to be examining them very

minutely, but went away without making an offer. A third man came and asked the price and acted similar to the second one, and when he went away the first one came back and asked if I had sold yet. I answered "No." He wanted me to take his offer.

These three came round as the clock but so close that no other buyer could come in, for it was an unwritten law that no buyer would come in where another buyer was in company with a seller. I began to watch

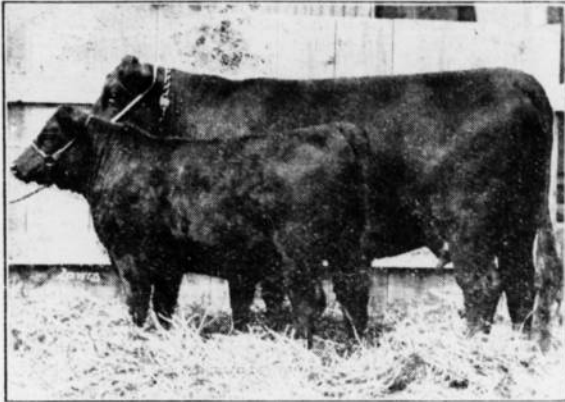
these three men and I could see there were three lots of cattle they were centering their attention, and always one of these men was with a lot. A retail butcher from the city, James Finlay, often bought our cattle, sometimes at the farm and sometimes in the market. He passed us several times and nodded to me, as he knew me, but he passed on as one of these men were always with me. I had only got one offer and the day was wearing on, and the offerer said "prices are poor today so you had better give them to me." I said it was no use and that he need not trouble me more. I saw Mr. Finlay a short distance away and went over to him and asked him if he was not buying cattle today. "Yes," he said, "and I wanted yours but I could not get in." I said, "I am clear now." He asked the price; I told him. He just said, "I take them." Then I told him my experience. He said, "I was watching the game but I could not help you as one of them was always with you. They call this the wheel and their purpose is to keep every other one away."

This was my first study in the marketing of cattle. I have seen many abuses attempted since then, both by private sale and by public auction, but in the latter they are far easier detected, both by the salesman and the general public, and can be put a stop to at once. By private bargain a salesman can only attend to one customer at a time, whereas, by auction, he can attend to as many as like to bid. The cattle will be graded before they come into the ring and the salesman has nothing to do but sell, whereas, meantime, much of his time is taken up grading the different lots. He could therefore sell far more cattle in a given time than under the present system. The seller could see his stock disposed of and if they were not sold at the reserve he had placed on them they could be sent and slaughtered and placed in cold storage, graded and weighed so that if the seller wanted money the meat would

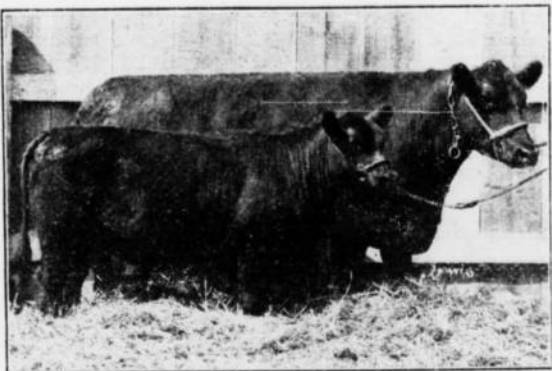
be good security for say 75 per cent. of its value. They could then be sold to supply the local need and the surplus could be forwarded to where a consuming centre is in need of it.—Wm. Morgan, Cairns, Alta., November 25, 1919.

A Very Uncommon Disease

Q.—This strange thing happened to one of my pure-bred Holstein cows on the 6th inst.: Being a nice day we turned cows



An Example of the Ballindalloch K. Prides, sold recently to J. C. Simpson, Muskogee, Okla.



A Ballindalloch Blackbird,

descending from Blackeyes of Ballindalloch, a daughter of Blackbird of Corskie 3rd. This branch of the Blackbirds are the best of the Old Country. Sold recently for \$3,800 at the Escher and Ryan sale.



Now is the time to plan for an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

Begin now to plan for a silo before the spring rush is on. It will enable your cows to give 25% more milk on a cheaper ration.

The Ideal Green Feed Silo has been the choice of thousands of Canadian farmers because it is the best silo available. Sound lumber best suited for the purpose is used throughout. The staves are carefully made and finished. They are held together with extra heavy steel hoops. The doors and staves are treated with a specially prepared preservative.

The Ideal Silo lasts a lifetime and at present high prices for butter-fat pays for itself in a short time.

Send for Silo Catalogue to nearest sales headquarters

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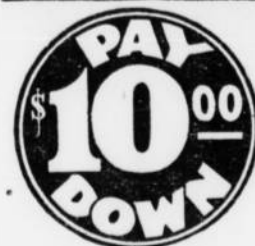
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You can't afford to buy a "pig in a poke." The Fortuna is sold under the most liberal selling plans ever known in cream separator history. It is a marvel of close skimming ability. It is made in Eskilstuna, the "Sheffield of Sweden," where for 30 years it has been recognized as the best of the world's finest machines that have all emanated from that country.

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28

Clydesdales - Shorthorns - Oxford Sheep

Come to Carberry, Man., and see some of the best to be had in the country. A visit will repay you many times over.

CLYDESDALES—A new importation just landed which includes the great show and breeding horses Royal Montrose, by Royal Salute; Manchassen, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Mondego, Montenegro, and Marcus Brutus, all by Bonnie Buchlyvie.

I have also horses of my own breeding and can sell at all prices to suit all buyers; 17 to select from in stallions alone. I will offer specially stallions during the next 30 days, and will offer at prices that anyone in need of a horse can't get away without buying. Special terms to responsible parties.

SHORTHORNS—An importation of five bulls and five heifers, with calves at foot, will be here by the end of March. Also a very fine choice of bulls of my own breeding, and females of all ages for sale. Will offer four special bulls at the Brandon Bull Sale.

SHEEP—Ten Oxford shearing ewes, all in lamb or with lambs at foot. Also a top show yearling ram for sale, just imported, will be here by end of March. Speak quick if you want them.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.



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North Battleford, Sask.

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Stallion Dealers

We have more big sound drafty stallions on hand than we ever had before and can please you in quality, price and terms. Our horses are selected from the best breeding establishments in the United States, and only the best imported.

We do not raise any colts and therefore have no culls to put on you. Over 60 per cent. of our 1920 business has been with our old customers, and March, 1920, showed the greatest volume of business we have ever done in any March. Our horses are all guaranteed and enrolled. Ask our customers how we have used them.

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Corner 4th Avenue and 5th Street East.
A. A. McDONALD, Manager.



Bismark (Imp.), Belgian, 2321, 8127 (82228), winner of eight State championships. Imported and owned by us.

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I am offering for sale at greatly reduced prices two well-bred aged **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**, proven sires, also three coming four years old, by such good sires as Royal Trustee, King Clyde, etc. I have used the aged horses three and five years, hence my reason for selling. 40 Head of good work horses (clyde cross), four to seven years old.

Write J. G. Clark, Clark Manor, Alta. Shipping stations: Irma and Fabyan, G.T.P.

CLYDESDALE STALLION AT STUD

We will stand at stud at our farm, two miles north of Sperling, Manitoba, the imported Clydesdale stallion, **DUNURE GAYMAN**, 15807, by the \$47,500 Baron of Buchlyvie; dam, Dunure Anna, by Montrave Mac. Terms: \$50; \$25 at time of service and \$25 when mare proves in foal. Mares loaded and unloaded free of charge but at owner's risk at all times. Dunure Gayman was a popular premium horse in Scotland. As a yearling he won first and championship at the Paisley Show. As a three-year-old he was second at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show, while at the last Brandon Winter Fair he won First in the strongest aged class ever seen in Western Canada, and Grand Championship of the breed. For further particulars write:

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Headed by the Champion, Keota Jalap. One, two, and three-year-old stallions for sale, from mares of royal breeding, including Grand Champion, Canadian bred Champion. First and Second Prize Brood Mares and First Prize Teams in Harness at Calgary Exhibition, 1919. A Class "A" Certificate goes with every horse. Prices Reasonable.

E. A. DAVENPORT

ACME, ALTA.

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE

I am offering for sale the rising three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion **POTENTIALITY**; sire, Cumberland Seal; dam, Patricia of Kilallan, by Baron's Henchman. This is a thick, good, stylish colt, with great top, good bone, and first-class feet. He should develop into both a stock-getter and a show horse. He carries a Class "A" Alberta Certificate. Further particulars apply **NORMAN A. WEBER**, Oatton, Alta. Kilallan Stock Farm.



Riverside Farm Clydesdales and Hackneys

I have for Special Sale this Spring some Big Husky, Healthy Clydesdale Stallion Colts coming three years old. They are extra well bred from imported stock on both sides and two of them stood First and Second in three-year-old class at 1920 Calgary Spring Show. One of them also was Reserve Canadian-bred Champion. Have lots of style and quality and have been reared in the open.

Priced from \$750 to \$1,500.

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Martin Fairfax.

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RICHARDS BROS.

RED DEER, ALTA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

out at one o'clock, this cow being perfectly normal at this time. About two o'clock she came to the stable door breathing loudly and her head swollen, especially muzzle and eyes, eyes were almost swollen shut, rectum vulva and hind half of udder were in the same condition; cow had some difficulty in breathing and swallowing, she did not seem sick otherwise. Gave her one pound of Epsom salts, in bran mash, which she ate readily. About seven o'clock swelling started to leave and by morning was all gone, cow apparently none the worse for it excepting a slight running of water from the eyes; she gave only two pounds less milk night and morning than she gave at the two previous milkings. Have noticed that sun and snow affects this cow's eyes, making them blink and run water, also snow-blind when entering stable; stable well lighted with cotton covers in place of glass. Please give me your opinion in The Grain Growers' Guide, of cause of this trouble.—J. C., Man.

A.—This appears to have been some circulatory disturbance, more than likely a thrombus, which may have been broken up and disseminated through the blood stream. This trouble may repeat itself some other time, and if it does your treatment was about the best we could offer.

Joint Ill

Q.—What is the best remedy for joint-ill?—H. J., Sask.

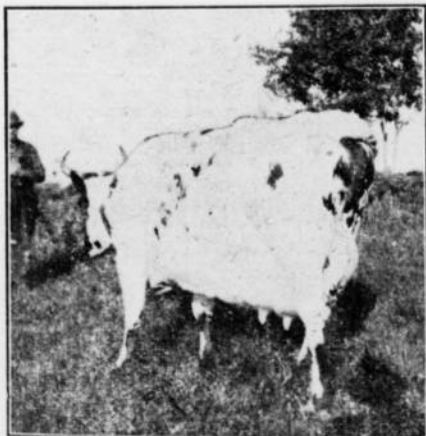
A.—The disease is caused by filth germs infecting the raw stump of the navel at birth. Dirty stable floors are the usual source of the germs but they may be present in yards or other places. The experience among ranchmen is that outdoor foaling in clean pastures is less likely to lead to joint-ill than even a well-cleaned box stall. If the mare is to foal inside, the quarters should be thoroughly disinfected with a solution of five ounces of formalin in one gallon of water, followed by an application of freshly-made lime wash to floor, walls and ceiling. It is good practice to mix a pound of chloride of lime to each three gallons of lime wash. Then bed with clean straw which has not been in contact with stock while in the stack.

Immediately at birth wash the navel and belly around it with two per cent. Creolin or some good coal tar disinfectant like Zenoleum, mixed in suitable strength. Then saturate the navel with tincture of Iodine and afterward dust with fine slacked lime. The Iodine application should be repeated daily, dusting after each time, until the navel is entirely dried up. Do not tie the navel unless absolutely necessary. If you are obliged to do so, the ligature should be removed as soon as danger from continued bleeding has passed, squeezing out the fluid at the time and dosing again with Iodine. The use of a ligature tends to cause or favor infection rather than to prevent it. In places where the disease has been prevalent, it is advisable to have your veterinarian give hypodermic treatment against it.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia

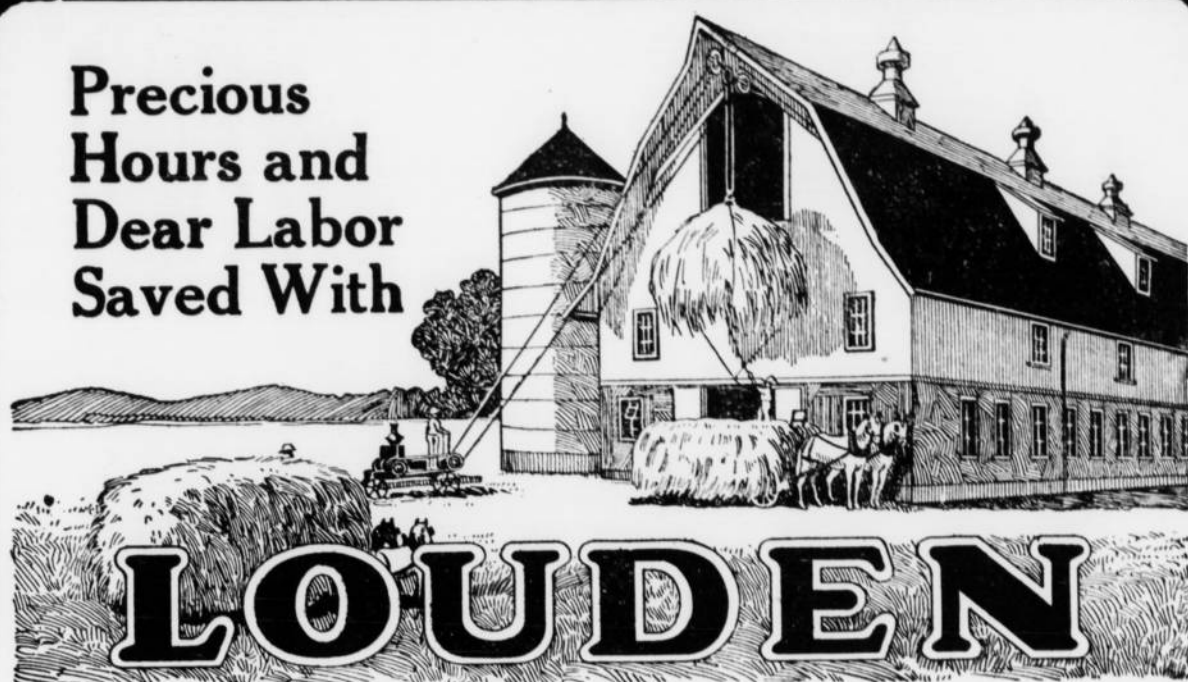
Q.—Some time ago I saw in The Guide a valuable article on the prevention of Hemorrhagic Septicemia. You did not say if the same treatment was effective for animals which had already contracted the disease.—Laura, Sask.

A.—We would advise you to call in your veterinary surgeon and have him look at your cow. The vaccine is very effective for animals which are ill, but the dosage varies greatly with the severity of the disease, and should only be used by a practitioner.



A Heavy Producing Show Winner in the Ayrshire Herd of Richards Bros., Red Deer, Alta.

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HAY TOOLS

HAYING is one of the heaviest jobs on the farm. Are you going to have the necessary labor to harvest the crop? Added to the labor scarcity is the uncertainty of the weather.

Hay which is cured and ready to haul into the barn loses much of its feeding value if it becomes wet.

Works Like A Giant

With a Louden Haying Outfit to work like a giant for you, you are not only enabled to reduce the labor of harvesting your crop, but you are relieved of much of the anxiety of being caught by catchy haying weather. It will enable you to get through your haying in one-half the usual time—with one-half the help—and with fewer horses.

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A Louden Sling Carrier Outfit will handle your biggest loads in from five to seven minutes. Lifting the load straight up from the wagon it is deposited well-spread and cross-wise of the mow, which makes mowing back easy. It does not matter how high your barn is, it can be filled to the peak with a Louden Outfit.

A Louden Outfit not

only means less work for you, but may mean the saving of enough more good well-cured hay to pay for the whole outfit in one year.

Bound Grain Also Handled

Hay, Bound Grain, Straw or any other forage can be handled quickly and equally well. An all-year-round equipment is what you get when you use a Louden Sling Carrier Equipment.

If your barn is unsuited for a sling carrier equipment the next best thing is the Louden Senior Fork Carrier and Giant Grapple Fork. We are the Pioneers in the manufacture of Haying Tools and years of specialization well fits us to take care of your needs.

A man on the load—one in the mow or on the stack—and a boy at the hoist. That's all the help you need to run a Louden Sling or Hay Fork, a Louden Hay Carrier and a Louden Hoist.

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Association Sale of Pure-bred Cattle

BY THE

Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba

Brandon, Wednesday, June 2

This Sale is open to BULLS and FEMALES.

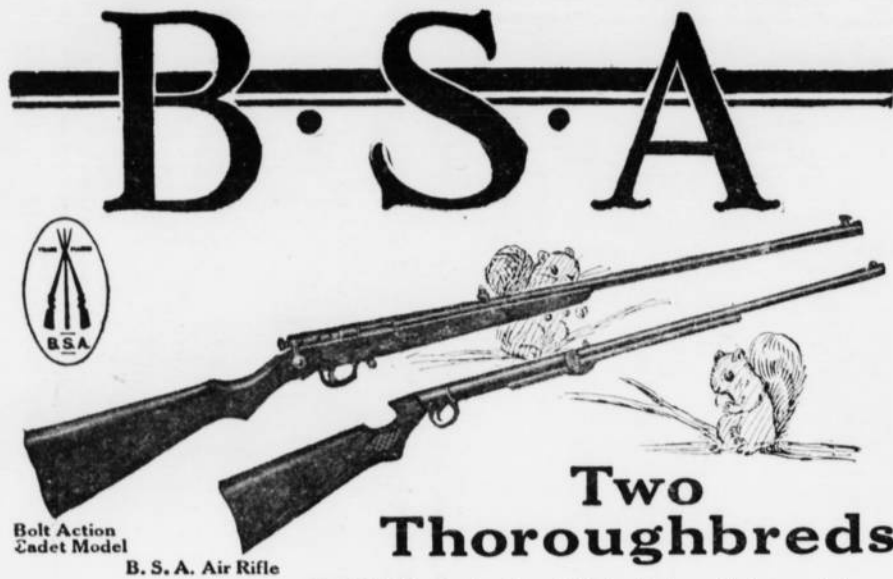
Write for Rules and Entry Forms.

Entries Close May 5, 1920.

F. J. COLLYER, President, Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba.
W. I. SMALE, Secretary.

Clydesdales

Our stud of 30 imported and Canadian-bred Stallions embraces some of the leading sires in Scotland, such as Bonnie Buchlyvie, Baron Buchlyvie, Baron's Pride, Dunure Footprint, winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada. These are for sale or hire under Federal Assistance Scheme. A few high-class SHORTHORNS, both sexes, for sale.—SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont., Oshawa Stn.



THE B. S. A. No. 2 Bolt Action Cadet model chambered for .22 long and the new B. S. A. .177 and .22 calibre Air Rifle with rifled barrel and Rifle Sights.

The Air Rifle is a real gun for real shooting. It combines the hard hitting accuracy of any powder-functioned rifle of the same calibre, and is noiseless—smokeless, and dirtless—a clean arm, fires special pellets as illustrated.

The B. S. A. No. 2 Bolt Action Cadet model was designed to give the large number of users of Miniature Rifles the benefit of a properly constructed arm, substantial in dimensions, safe, accurate, dependable. This model is chambered for .22 long rifle cartridges.

Both models are recommended for target use and small game hunting. The ideal rifles to protect your crop from the gopher. Over fifty million dollars worth of wheat was destroyed by the "tent pins" during 1919. Kill off these pests before the new wheat sprouts. Ask your dealer to show you these two B. S. A. rifles or write for full information. They are both guaranteed by the B. S. A. Company.



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.22 Long Rifle

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LORD GLOSTER, imp., and BROADHOOKS AGAIN.

I have still a few choice young bulls, young cows and heifers to dispose of. They are of the best of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding and ancestry. Write me for particulars.

NORMAN HARRISON :: PRIDDIS, ALTA.

Established 1883

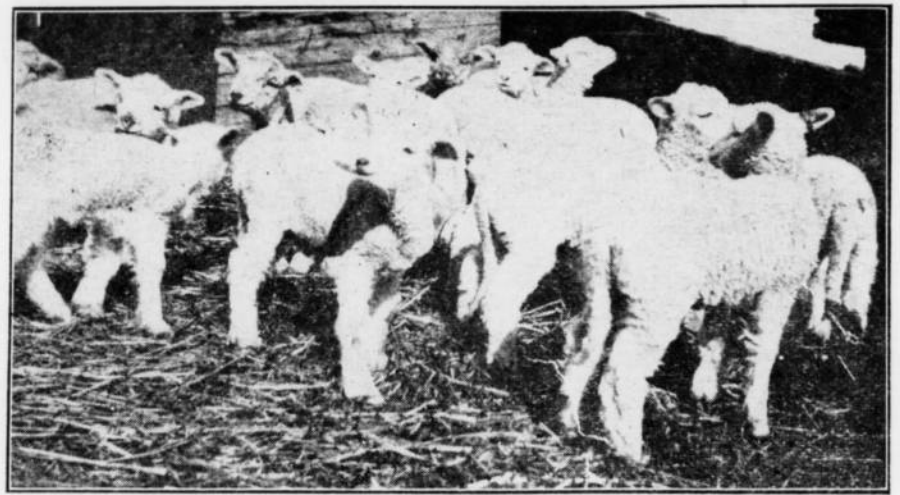
R. S. ROBINSON Capital \$250,000.00

For Raw Furs, Hides, Seneca Root, Wool and Peltries

I can pay highest market prices

SHIP EVERYTHING PROMPTLY TO

R.S.R. Bldg., 43-51 Louise (Cor. Pacific Ave. and Rupert) WINNIPEG



Waiting for the Doctor.

A nice bunch of Oxford-Merino babies on A. Davey's Plain View Farm.

Docking and Castrating Lambs

ISN'T it a strange thing that on farms where every other male critter is castrated, one often finds the whole lamb crop allowed to grow bucky and long-tailed. If farmers realized the losses which this neglect causes every year it would be stopped forthwith. If it were a hard, tedious job, requiring the assistance of a veterinary surgeon there might be some legitimate excuse for the very high percentage which come to St. Boniface and other western points each fall, clad as they were introduced to this hard world. If it were a slow operation which did not pay for the time involved it would be equally easy to understand, but the farmer whose time is too valuable to invest in this work is too highly paid to be engaged in an out-of-door occupation.

With lambs that are forced for rapid advancement, and put on the market at less than three months of age, there is no appreciable advantage in castrating, but as there are practically no feeders in this section of the world who specialize in early spring lamb this exception does not apply. For all the rest of our lamb crop the advantages of these two operations are very manifest. The castrated lamb develops more rapidly, fattens more uniformly and puts on a larger percentage of flesh in the region of the high-priced cuts such as the leg and loin, while the ram lambs develop stronger in the neck and shoulder. The castrated lambs run quietly with the ewe flocks, without the possibility of the ewes dropping lambs in the coming winter when they are not wanted. The docked lamb is much cleaner, and blockier in appearance, and is not subject to maggots in the moist, hot weather. When they go to market at the age of from six to seven months, the castrated lambs will outweigh the entire lambs by from five to ten pounds, and is worth from two to four cents more, depending upon age.

The operation of docking and castrating is simple, and can be done by any half-grown farm boy.

When a person has but eight or ten to handle, they can be caught and handled without any preparation whatever, excepting a sharp knife, and a little disinfectant. Where the farmer has a good sized flock, he should run them through a cutting chute, or crowd them up in one part of the barn, so that he can catch the lambs without chasing the sheep around, putting the lambs in a pen by themselves. This should be done in the morning, and the lambs should be handled as quietly as possible, so as not to exercise them too much, causing their blood to rush too rapidly through the body, as they will bleed more freely if this is done.

Tools and Methods

The most suitable age is between one and two weeks old, as their tails have a tendency to become fleshy after this time, and consequently bleed more, when the sharp knife is used. There are two methods of docking, one by using a hot pincher, and the other by using a sharp knife. In using the pinchers, it should be heated to a cherry red. When using the hot iron, the tail is pulled through a hole in a board, to

prevent the excessive heat reaching other parts of the body. If lambs between one and two weeks old are to be docked, the knife is just as successful, and is used much more quickly. In handling a large bunch quickly and efficiently, it requires three men, one to catch the lambs, one to hold, and one to operate.

The equipment necessary is a fence panel, an operating bench, a good supply of disinfectant, a can of tar, and at least two good sharp knives, also a few strings, six or eight inches long.

The fence panel is used as a movable partition in the lamb pen, enabling crowding of the lambs to one end, which assists the man catching the lambs, and prevents undue exertion on the part of either the lambs or the man. The opposite side of the panel can be used as a pen for putting operated lambs into. The operating bench is a 12-inch plank, about three and one-half feet from the ground. The strings are to be used for tying the tails of any bleeding profusely.

Speed is Important

A good operator can dock tails, castrate, disinfect both scrotum and the stub of the tail, and put a little tar on the wool around the tail, as rapidly as one man can catch the lambs and pass them to the man that holds.

The holder places the lamb on the table on its back, gives a little pressure backwards, which tends to draw the skin of the tail up, and at the same time the operator grasps the tail, showing the skin a little forward, slashes the tail off with one cut, at about one and one-half inch from the body, then grasping the scrotum cuts the lower third off, then taking the other knife, which should have a very keen edge, cuts the lining of the testicles, and withdraws them, either with the thumb and finger, or with the teeth.

The majority of operators who plan to work quickly, prefer to use their teeth because they never slip. For one accustomed to this method it is not at all disagreeable, and, indeed, it is better for the lamb, as it does away with occasional slipping such as occurs when the thumb and finger are used.

After lambs get to be three weeks old it is better to scrape the cord, as when operating on colts. It takes but an instant to put a little disinfectant on the wound and a little tar on the tail, when the lamb should be put in a pen along with his recently-cut mates. They should remain in this pen, undisturbed for a few hours in order to allow of observation by the caretaker. Any that show symptoms of bleeding should be again attended to.

When the strings have been left on for an hour or two, they should be removed. It is essential to see that all the strings come off for if they are left the stub swells and becomes very painful, causing the tail eventually to slough off at the point of tying.

Apart from the added monetary value of the lambs when market time arrives, one of the greatest benefits to be derived from this work is the ease with which the ewes may be handled in the following lambing season. In addition it increases the pride of ownership which one is sure to feel for what will



PREVENT BLACKLEG LOSSES

by using

Scientifically Prepared Vaccines

Blackleg Vaccine (Blacklegoids)

The reliable blackleg vaccine in pill form.

Blackleg Aggressin

(GERM-FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE)

A natural aggressin.

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An aggressin made from cultures.

WRITE FOR FREE INSTRUCTIVE BOOKLETS ON BLACKLEG AND ITS PREVENTION.

Animal Industry Department of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

For Sale---Eight Coming Three-Year-Old Percheron Stallions

sired by the noted show horse and sire, Lord Nelson, 118170. Some of these are good enough to place at the head of your pure-bred stud or add to your show herd.

PRICED VERY REASONABLE

A. H. WHITE

Kramer, Bottineau County, North Dakota

Percherons - Belgians

State Fair Winners. Stallions, Brood Mares and Fillies for Sale. Registered. **FRED CHANDLER, R7, Charlton, Ont.** Direct below St. Paul.



Scotch Bred and Milking Shorthorns

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gairford Marquis, imp., Oakland Star, imp., and Right Sort, imp. Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants. **JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.**

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wound 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, pack ing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly **Dr. Bell, V.S. Kingston, Ont.**

Aberdeen-Angus 54

Herefords 7, Shorthorns 6
Cross-breeds 2, Mixed 1

That's the official summary of the Inter-breed steer grand championships at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition since the first show in 1900. It covers single steer, steer herd, ear lot, and carcass.

Aberdeen-Angus steers have won the ear-lot honors at 14 shows out of 18 and the carcass title 17 times to 1 for all other breeds, crosses and grades. Write for literature.

**AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS
BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

817GG Exchange Avenue, Chicago.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for Free Catalog.—**JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 52N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Mgr.**

evoke favorable remarks more quickly than a neat, blocky, well-trimmed bunch of lambs, and on the other hand what looks worse than a forlorn, be-draggled lot of youngsters always bothering one another and hard to settle down.

In Livestock Circles

Peckover Bros Get Dunure Gayman

Messrs. Peckover Bros., Sperling, Man., a couple of weeks ago, purchased from Ben Finlayson, Brandon, the well-known imported Clydesdale stallion, Dunure Gayman, 15807. This big, weighty horse was bred by Wm. Dunlop, on Dunure Mains, Scotland, and was sired by the \$47,500 Baron of Buchlyvie, while his dam was the prize mare, Dunure Anna, by that grand old sire, Montrave Mac, which died during the past summer, after entering on his 27th year. As a yearling, Dunure Gayman won first and championship at the Paisley Show. He also was second as a three-year-old at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show, while he was always a popular premium horse. At the Brandon Winter Fair he won first in the strongest aged class ever seen in Western Canada, and grand championship of the breed. He is a horse of the Top Gallant type and build, with lots of size and substance and abundance of good quality, and he should do an inestimable amount of good in the Sperling district. He will stand for service on Messrs. Peckover's farm, two miles north of Sperling, at a fee of \$50, \$25 down and the balance when the mare proves in foal.

Manitoba Bulls for Alberta

J. W. Knittel, Warrenton, Man., has just sold to R. Mann, Northern Construction Co. Ltd., Scotford, Alta., the good yearling bull, Warren Opportunity, sire Oakland Knight, by Opportunity, by Avondale, by Whitehall Sultan, dam Warren Maria, by Margrave, imp. This youngster carries the



Aiglon Jr.

Layzell and Parr's Reserve Champion Percheron at the 1920 Calgary Spring Show.

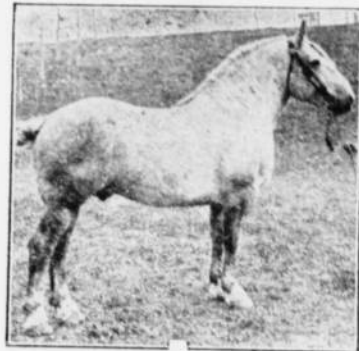
very best of Shorthorn blood. He gives unusual promise of rare quality and character, which mark him as an outstanding animal, and is one of the best bulls in Western Canada at the present time. The price paid for him was \$1,650. Charles Cunningham, of the same district, purchased Warren Oakland, a January 1919 calf, by Oakland Knight. This is also a good bull and Mr. Cunningham is to be congratulated on his purchase. Mr. Knittel is sold out of young bulls with the exception of a roan calved in July, 1919, and anyone looking for a good, young sire might do well to get in touch with the owner.

Dr. Head's Belgians and Percherons

In this issue, Dr. Head, the well-known Belgian and Percheron importer, Regina, Sask., announces that his grand champion Belgian stallion, Fox de Roosbeke, will stand at stud for \$100 service fee. This great horse, which weighs over 2,200 pounds, has been an outstanding winner at all the Western Canadian summer and winter shows for the past three years. He possesses size, substance and quality in a marked degree, and is, undoubtedly, one of the best Belgian stallions ever imported into the West. Among Dr. Head's recent sales is the filly foal, Miss de Canada, whose dam, Rosa de Canada, Dr. Head sold to J. J. Miller, Huxley, Alta, a month ago, for the highest price ever received for a Belgian mare in Canada. Miss de Canada goes to Mrs. Ernest Grand, of Pense, Sask. She is a particularly nice filly and should grow up into a handsome mare. He also sold his three-year-old Percheron mare, Mandy Lee, another well-known prize winner, to the same purchaser. Mandy Lee is sired by Dr. Head's imported stallion, Kiev. She has been four times champion and grand champion in Western Canada, and Mrs. Grant has secured one of the best Percheron females in the West. A new importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares is expected to arrive at Dr. Head's stables at Regina shortly. Watch for further announcements of them in The Guide.

Kershaw's Dispersion of Aberdeen-Angus
As announced in our advertising columns of last issue, L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., will sell at his farm, on Friday, May 14, his Aberdeen-Angus herd, with the exception of probably ten females and his

Bar U Percherons



MARVEL, 4759.
Bred, raised, owned, and used by the Bar U.

The largest herd of pure-bred Percherons in the world. The first Percheron breeding establishment in Canada. The only firm on the American continent from which British horsemen have selected Percheron breeding stock to establish studs in Britain. 54 Head of Registered Pure-bred Percheron Stallions, all of our own raising, two, three, and four-years' old, up to over a ton; blacks and greys to select from. The predecessors, back to three and four generations are to be seen on the ranch. Do not be beguiled into buying cheap cull stallions from the United States (bearing heavy exchange cost) when you can buy better stuff cheaper, and satisfy yourself by seeing the ancestry, as well as looking at pedigree certificates. Play safe and visit the Bar U before buying.

Geo. Lane

Post Office, Bar U Ranch, Pekisko

Railway Station, High River, Alta.

FINLAYSON'S CLYDESDALES



I have disposed of all my imported horses, with the exception of the six-year-old SARCOID, by Baron of Buchlyvie; dam by Lothian Again, and Second and Reserve at the 1919 Glasgow Stallion Show. I have, however, the three-year-old CARADOC DIAMOND, by Magic, out of the prize-winning imported mare, Harviestoun Nell. CARADOC DIAMOND won First and Champion as a yearling, and First and Reserve Champion as a two-year-old at the Regina and Saskatoon Summer Fairs. He will make a great stock horse for someone. I have also a few good useful stallions which I have taken in trade and which I will sell cheap.

Write Me for Particulars.

n Finlayson, Brandon, Man.

Stables at Hogate's Barns

Pioneer Stock Farm Belgians

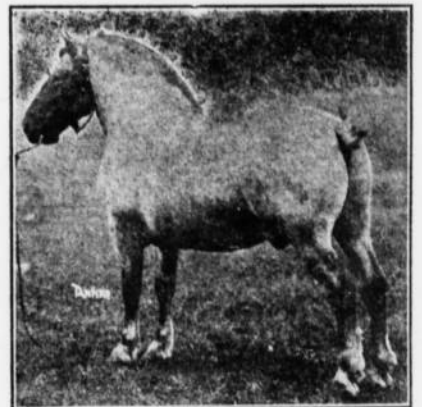
One of the greatest collections in America. Stud headed by:

Paramount Flashwood, 1610

Farcur's Greatest Son in Service. At the recent Brandon Winter Fair my winnings included First in Four-year-old Class, and Grand Champion Stallion of the Breed, with Paramount Flashwood. First and Third in Three-year-old Stallions, with Pioneer Masterpiece, by Caesar de Boz and Farcur 7th, by Farcur, the first horse of my own breeding. First in Two-year-old Stallions, with Farcur Again, by Farcur, and First in Two-year-old Fillies on Lady Wolver, by the \$11,400 Paramount Wolver. This filly is also of my own breeding.

New importation expected shortly. Choice stallions and mares for sale at all times.

GEORGE RUPP



LAMPMAN, SASK.

Dollar's Clydesdales

New importation just landed, including some noted Scottish prize winners and premium horses by such stock-getters as Scotland's Victor, Royal Favorite, Baron of Burgie, Scotland's Bluebell, and Union Jack, out of mares whose dams and grand-dams were famous Highland and Cawdor Cup winners. I have others by Hamlet, Scotland's Choice, Clifton Monarch, Lothario, and Concrete; all of them Calgary prize winners. I can supply you with a horse of any age and choicest breeding on terms to suit you. Write me.

A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta.

Stables in Town
PHONE 194



Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

We have on hand over 40 head of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares.

Our horses are never picked over as we have new importations constantly arriving. We have a number of well-matched teams of Percheron and Belgian Mares at reasonable prices.



A Group of Dygert's Belgians.

Time given to responsible parties, and will accept either horses or cattle in exchange on our stallions or mares at their market value.

INSPECTION INVITED

LET US KNOW YOUR WANTS.

R. F. DYGERT CO. LIMITED

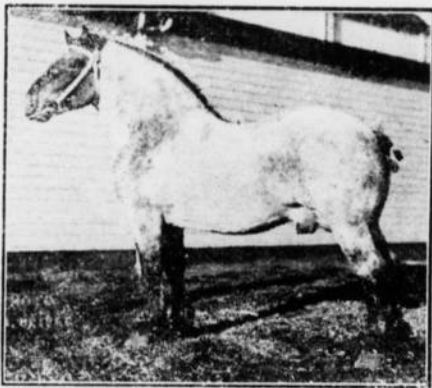
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
P.O. BOX 208

Grand Champion Belgian Stallion FOX DE ROOSBEKE

At Stud
Service Fee, \$100

Mares loaded and unloaded and well cared for free, but at owner's risk at all times.

FOX DE ROOSBEKE is one of the best Belgian stallions ever imported into Western Canada. He possesses size, substance and quality in a marked degree. His sire was **Paul de Roosbeke**, imp., by **Joubert de Soianies**, a consistent winner at the United States Fairs, and Fourth in an exceedingly strong aged class at the 1917 Chicago International. Dr. Gay, of Minneapolis, in awarding Fox de Roosbeke, Grand Championship of the breed at the Edmonton Spring Show, pronounced him the best Belgian horse he ever passed judgment on.



FOX DE ROOSBEKE.
Grand Champion of the Breed at Saskatoon Exhibition, 1917; Regina Winter Fair, 1917; Brandon Winter Fair, 1918; Regina Summer Fair, 1918; Calgary and Edmonton Spring Shows, 1920.

BOOK YOUR MARES AT ONCE

New Importation of Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares will Arrive Shortly. Watch for their Announcement.

DR. CHAS. HEAD

2017
ANGUS ST.

REGINA, SASK.

Percheron and Belgian Sale Stables

We have purchased for a permanent location the barn on
359 BURNELL STREET One block North of the Canada Bread Factory

where you will always find the best to be had in both Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares.

We own the Champion and Reserve Champion Belgian Mares, as well as the Reserve Champion Percheron Stallion of the Brandon Winter Fair; also the Percheron Filly that won First Prize at last summer's Brandon Fair over the Futurity Class; she was also First Prize winner as a rising two-year-old at this winter's Brandon Fair. We have the Belgian stallion, **FOX DE FARO** that was Second in a strong class at the Chicago International last December. We have a score of other stallions in both breeds that are of the best individuality and breeding, most of them having the Blue and Red Ribbon to their credit won in their native country. Why take a chance in buying of Tom, Dick, or Harry, when you can purchase at a less figure a stallion or a mare with our Eaton guarantee. We have not blown in for a season, waiting for it to rain in the West, but are here to stay and give you satisfaction at every angle.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS OUR PRICES WILL BE GREATLY REDUCED. Get in touch with us at once. We have the horse to suit you.

C. D. ROBERTS & SONS

254 Belvedere St.

House Phone: West 103

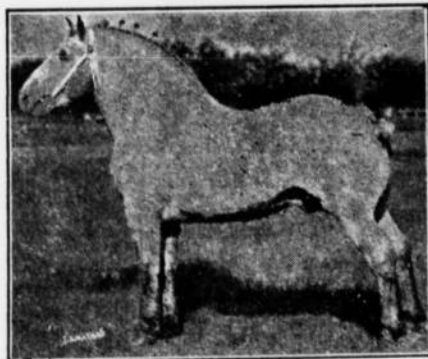
Barn Phone: Sherbrooke 6581

SIZE, SUBSTANCE AND SYMMETRY

with quality, action, and the choicest lines of breeding characterize our present stock of

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

A new importation just received containing several prize winners.



MARSHALL—One of my last importations.

Inspection or Correspondence Cordially Invited

Alex. Galbraith & Son

10129 98th STREET

EDMONTON

The Oldest Firm in the Business in North America

LEFEBURE BELGIANS

MON GROS, the greatest Belgian prize winner in America, heads our herd. Grand champion International 1911, 1912 and 1918, a record no other Belgian has ever made; 165 champion and first prize ribbons won in 1918-1919.

We bred the 1919 International champion, **LEFEBURE'S CLAIRON**, at head of herd of Layzell and Parr, Calgary, and **LEFEBURE'S BUBBINS**, undefeated champion mare of Calgary, 1919 and 1920, owned by J. J. Miller, of Huxley, Alberta.

If you need a stallion or mare, you need a Belgian, they are extremely hardy, durable, prolific and gentle. They will keep fat on less grain and will sell for more money than any other breed.

Send for monthly bulletin of Belgians on Lefebure Farms, the largest Belgian Breeding Farms in the world.

HENRY LEFEBURE & SONS COMPANY



MON GROS
Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa

bull, Ben Hur of Lone Dell. The Kershaw herd is well known in Western Canada, having made the western circuit last year, capturing the big majority of all the prizes offered. Among the bulls to be sold is the 53-times champion, Plowman, by the grand champion, Kloman, out of a dam by the grand champion, Black Woodlawn; Ben Hur the 2nd of Lone Dell, another well-known prize winner and a half-brother to Mr. Kershaw's stock bull, Ben Hur of Lone Dell; also Black Capper of Leeside; Eileenver and Plowman of Lone Dell the 2nd, a worthy son of the great Plowman. The offering includes 50 females of breeding age, 30 calves at foot and 17 open heifers, and among the families are such well-known strains as Blackcap, Blue Ribbon Blackbirds, Ballindaloch Blackbirds, Fourth Branch Blackbirds, Second Branch Blackbirds, Enchantress Ericas, Eisa Ericas, Chieftain Ericas, Kildonan Ericas, K Prides, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers, Lady Idas and Mayflowers. It will thus be seen that Aberdeen-Angus aristocracy is well represented in this sale. They have proven good producers as well as great show cattle. They have size, symmetry, substance and breed character, rivalling any lot of Aberdeen-Angus cattle ever offered for sale on the continent of America. Fully illustrated catalog may be procured by writing Mr. Kershaw.

Saskatoon Increases Prize List

At a meeting of the Saskatoon Fair Board, on April 3, the prize list amounting to \$32,668, was approved. This is \$7,115 more than 1919. The proposed prize list is as follows: Horses, \$12,466; cattle, \$8,891; sheep, \$2,751; swine, \$2,485; poultry, \$1,000; eggs, \$159; horticultural products, \$342; grains, \$306; roots and vegetables, \$259; fruits, \$50; dairy products, \$724; bees and honey, \$34; ladies' department, \$650; household science, \$218; fine arts, \$150; school work, \$182; farm boys' camp, \$2,000.

C. D. Roberts' Percherons and Belgians

C. D. Roberts and Sons, 359 Burnell St., Winnipeg, are offering for sale in this issue a full line of choice Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares. These animals were personally selected by Mr. Roberts, senr., in the United States, in the beginning of this year, many of them were prize winners at well-known state fairs, including the International and the Brandon 1920 Winter Fair. This well-known firm has been in the horse business in Western Canada for a long time and have established for themselves a reputation for breeding and importing only the very best class of horses. They have sold stallions and mares all over the West, and their stock has always given the very best of satisfaction. At the present time they are making a special cut in their prices as they must reduce their holding in order to make room for a new importation of Percheron mares expected shortly. This is a first-class opportunity for the man looking for a good Percheron or Belgian sire to secure one at a very moderate price. Their new barn is situated at 359 Burnell Street, Winnipeg, just a block north of the Canada Bread Company's building. A street car will take one to the corner of Burnell Street, where an appropriate sign shows the exact location of the stable.

Lefebure Belgians

Messrs. Henry Lefebure Sons Company, Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa, are advertising Belgian stallions and mares in this and the previous issues of The Guide. Messrs. Lefebure sold to Layzell and Parr, Calgary, Lefebure's Clairon, the grand Belgian champion stallion at the 1919 International, for \$12,000. This is the first Belgian stallion under three years old to capture the championship at the International during the history of that exposition, and should be a sufficient warranty of his great superior qualities. Messrs. Layzell and Parr are using him to head their herd of pure-bred Belgian mares on their farm at Shepard, Alta. They also sold to the same firm 20 head of top-quality breeding mares, sired by some of the most noted stallions in Belgium and America, and every one in foal

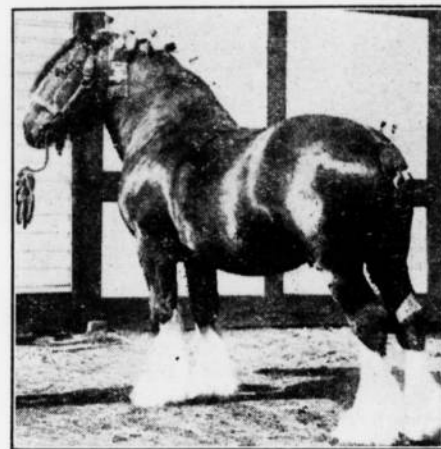


Oakland Victor.

First Prize Two-year-old and Reserve Champion, Brandon Fat Stock Show. J. D. McGregor, exhibitor.

to such famous stallions as Mon Gros, Farceur and Duke of Elmwood. Messrs. Layzell and Parr should find a ready sale for the offspring of these females. Messrs. Lefebure also sold to J. J. Miller, of Huxley, Alta., another good stallion, Paramount Madero, the fifth prize futurity winner at the 1918 Chicago show and also the fifth prize two-year-old at the 1919 show. This horse was also a prize winner at the Calgary 1920 Spring Show. He is a son of the renowned Farceur, and will head Mr. Miller's herd at Huxley. Mr. Miller also purchased from this firm a large number of mares and fillies, including several half-sisters of the

International champion, Lefebure's Clairon, one especially, namely, Lefebure's Bubbins, got the grand championship at the Calgary show in 1919 and 1920. They also sold to R. N. Beatty, of Edmonton, several good, young stallions and mares. The stallion at the head of the Lefebure herd is Mon Gros, the greatest Belgian prize-winner in America. He was grand champion of the breed at the International shows of 1911, 1912 and 1918, a record no other Belgian has ever made, especially in view of the fact that six years elapsed between his second and third appearance, during which time he was doing duty as head of the stud. Lefebure's herd of Belgian mares is the largest in the world, and these mares work every day in the year and produce a colt nearly every year. The Belgian horse is noted for his hardy constitution, durability and prolificness,



Bonnie Woodside.

Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Calgary Spring Show, 1920.

while their disposition is ideal. They are easy keepers and they fetch good money when put up for sale. At the present time there is a good demand for high-class Belgians and this demand is likely to increase very substantially in the near future. Anyone in need of a good stallion or some good mares will do well to get in touch with Messrs. Lefebure.

Pure-Bred Sale at Deloraine

The Pure-Bred Stock Breeders' Association of southern Manitoba, purpose holding their annual sale of pure-bred stock at Deloraine, on May 27. A good entry of well-bred cattle is promised for this sale, and for further particulars our readers should apply to Oscar A. Jones, president, Whitewater, Man.; Chas. W. Weaver, vice-president, Deloraine; or James Steedsman, acting secretary, Deloraine.

Harrison Sells Shorthorns

In a communication recently received by The Guide from Norman Harrison, Priddis, Alta., he intimated that he had recently purchased from A. M. Stead, Lethbridge, the good four-year-old bull, Lord Gloster, imp., by Prince Arthur, to head his herd of over 100 females. Alberta stockmen will regret to learn that Mr. Harrison intends sometime during the current year to move his pure-bred herd to British Columbia, where he has purchased a farm near Vancouver Island. Among the recent sales which he has made are: the good bull, Oak Bluff Hero, by Oakland Star, which went to the Steptey Ranch, Armstrong, B.C.; ten cows and four bulls to T. A. Lawrence, Sardis, B.C.; two heifers to G. W. Aikman, Vancouver Island; 40 head of bulls, cows and heifers to Geo. Frolek, Kamloops, B.C.; a good Village Pride bull to George Christie, Eckville, Alta., while another Village Pride youngster went to Kelowna. Mr. Harrison has on hand a bunch of good young heifers and young bulls which he can dispose of.

The J. G. Clark Stock Ranch Offers Clydesdales

J. G. Clark, Clark Manor, Alta., is offering for sale at greatly-reduced prices, two aged Clydesdale stallions, one of them, Maharajah, imp., sired by Durbar, imp., by Baron's Pride, dam Glory of Drumtrodden, by King of the Roses. These stallions Mr. Clark has been using for three and five years, and they are both proven sires. He is also offering three good horses, four years old, two of them sired by Royal Trustee, imp., dam Elsa, imp., and Goldie McQueen and one by King Pride, dam Pride of the Prairie. These three are big, well-grown, substantial horses, with lots of bone and substance to them, and they should be of good service to anyone on the lookout for a useful young sire. The advertiser is also offering 40 head of work horses, four to seven years old, good Clydesdale crosses which should find a ready sale. Mr. Clark is a well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle. His post office is Clark Manor, and his shipping stations are Irma and Fabyan, on the G.T.P. Railway.

Devine Sells Good Percheron

W. H. Devine, importer of Percheron stallions, Brandon, Man., informs us that he has just sold Chavallier, by Bresilien, dam Manda, champion of the breed at Wisconsin as a three-year-old, and first in a strong class at Brandon Winter Fair last March, to the North Cupar Percheron Horse Co., Saskatchewan, for \$4,000. This good horse should be the means of improving the Percheron stock in the Cupar district.

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they're the Best**

THE "Eastlake" Round End Stock Tank is very popular. Made of highest quality, heavy galvanized iron; the heavy tubing is firmly locked on and the strong angle iron braces are formed around the tubing. Side seams have double row of rivets. Bottom is turned up inside—the strongest construction known.

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The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
Manufacturers
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These are the original peptic coagulants. They are accurately standardized. They have been successfully employed in the manufacture of Cheddar Cheese in all of the cheese-making districts of North America. They produce as high a quality of cheese, and as great a yield, as any coagulating medium known to the cheese-maker.

Curdalac: 1-gallon jugs and 10-gallon kegs.
Spongy Pepsin: 1-, 5-, 10- and 25-lb. cans.

START-O-LAC

This is a pure culture of lactic-acid-producing bacteria. It produces a clean and active mother-starter, enhancing the flavor of cheese, butter and buttermilk. It is an ideal preparation for preventing the growth of objectionable bacteria in milk. No weighing is necessary: simply use the contents of the bottle in the proper amount of selected milk.

Supplied in 1-ounce packages.

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A scientifically prepared germicide, disinfectant and deodorant; more active as a germ-destroyer than pure carbolic acid; is not a poison; does not stain. As a cleanser and deodorizer, and to inhibit molds and germs of various kinds, it is useful in all parts of the cheese factory and creamery; an efficient sterilizer for all dairy utensils. One ounce of Germtox to a gallon of water makes a powerful germicidal solution.

1-gallon bottles; 5-gallon demijohns.

These preparations are sold by all dealers in dairy supplies. Write for descriptive literature and other desired information.

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WALKERVILLE, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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Finlayson's Clydesdales

Ben Finlayson, Brandon, Man., importer of pure-bred Clydesdales, reports that the importation which he brought out last December has been all sold with the exception of one horse. The grand champion Clydesdale at Brandon, last March, Dunure Gayman, by the \$47,500 Baron of Buchlyvie, dam Dunure Anna, and a horse which won prizes at all the principal shows as well as at the Scottish Highland, has been sold to Peckover Bros., Sperling, Man. Passionflower, by Auchentflower, second in the aged class at the same Brandon Show went to Nichol and Waddell, Sperling, Royal Harp, by Dunure Postman, out of a Pride of Blacon dam, went to Geo. P. Saunders, Griswold, Man. Teviot Knight, by the 1,260-guineas horse, Sir Rudolph, dam by Baron Belmont, went to the Reston Syndicate, Reston, Man. The quality four-year-old horse, Bonnie Earn, by the big H. and A. S. first prize winner, Baronet of Ballindalloch, out of a Sir Hugo mare, went to Wm. Winn, of Moose Jaw, Sask. The particularly well-bred Footprint's Legacy, rising three years old, went to Matthew Tyndall, Bradwardine, Man. Brussilov, another well-bred horse rising six years old, got by the 5,000-guineas dual champion, Bonnie Buchlyvie, out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup champion Hiawatha Goldophin, with second dam by the famous MacGregor, and one of the best horses which ever came over to this country, says the Scottish Farmer, went to Swanton Haggerty, Belle Plaine, Sask. To Wm. Quark, Hearne, Sask., went the rising two-year-old, Jack Canuck, first in his class at Brandon Spring Show, sired by Lord Dundurn, by Bonnie Buchlyvie, while his dam is by Royal Review, Highland champion in 1907, by Hiawatha. This big, growthy colt, will yet be heard from in the show ring. He is a first-class mover and carries all the hall-marks of a Clydesdale sire. Mr. Finlayson has sold one or two others besides the ones mentioned, and the only imported horse he has in hand at present is Sarcoid, six years old, second and reserve at the 1919 Glasgow Stallion Show, with sire by Baron of Buchlyvie, and dam by Lothian Again. This good horse has improved wonderfully since coming to Canada and looks like a winner at summer fairs this year. Mr. Finlayson has in hand just now, in addition to the horse just mentioned, Caradoc Diamond, by Magic, three years old, out of the well-known show mare, Harviestoun Nell, first in her class at many of the Western Canadian fairs, and with two gold medals to her credit. Caradoc Diamond was first and champion as a yearling, and first and reserve champion as a two-year-old at the Regina and Saskatoon summer fairs. He has also a number of other horses, good, useful sires, which he has taken in trade, and which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices for quick sale. It is Mr. Finlayson's intention to try and leave for Scotland as early as possible in order to pick up a new importation for next year.

Good Sale of Clydesdales

At the sale of pure-bred Clydesdales held at the farm of Thos. Heggie, Condie, Sask., on April 14 last, some very good prices were realized. The 20 head of pure-bred stock averaged \$657.50 per head. Mr. Heggie's stock horse, Prince of Muirhouses, imp., by High Merit, by Revelanta, the champion Clydesdale stallion of the 1919 Regina Winter Fair, and at present let to the Magyard Clydesdale Club, Oak Lake, Man., at a \$5.00 premium, was sold to J. Beatty, of Tregarva, Sask., for \$3,950, the highest priced stallion ever sold at private auction in the province of Saskatchewan. Golden Rose, a three-year-old mare, by Golden Youth, out of Willowdale Queen, and second at the 1919 Regina Winter Fair, went to Alexander Nolan, of Rouleau, Sask., for \$1,025, while Golden Blossom, another three-year-old mare, by Golden Youth, dam Ena, by Pride of Blacon, and Canadian-bred female champion at the 1919 Regina Summer Fair, went to W. H. Gibson, of Indian Head, for \$975. A team of geldings was sold to Regina Cartage Company for \$630, while another gelding was purchased by W. Staton, of Gray, Sask., for \$340.

Good Sale of Work Horses

One hundred and sixty-one head of mares and geldings brought nearly \$30,000 at Brandon a couple of weeks ago. The sale, which was put on by W. I. Elder, Brandon, was of horses bought in the Brandon, Hartney and Arcola districts last fall, chiefly Clyde crosses. They worked for five months in the lumber camp, and at this sale a good many of them went back to their old owners at slightly higher prices than what they were purchased for. The highest priced team brought \$700, and went to A. McManes, of Alexander, Man. Quite a few geldings brought \$350 apiece and a number of mares went for \$325 and were re-sold immediately after at \$20 profit. The average price was around \$250, and quite a few of them at this price went west to Calgary.

Sale of Pure-Bred Cattle

The Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, will hold their second sale of pure-bred cattle on June 2. The sale will be held in the Exhibition Park, Brandon. The cattle breeders of the province were almost unanimous in favor of this sale, which will be open to bulls and females. The replies received to the circular letters sent to the cattle breeders, showed that many breeders had bulls and females to offer. Many other breeders stated that they would attend, prepared to buy females. Animals entered for the sale will be subject to inspection, and only such animals as are approved of by the inspectors will be included in the catalog. Entries for the sale close on May 5. Rules and entry forms will be mailed on application to the secretary, W. I. Smale, Brandon.

AutoStrop Razor



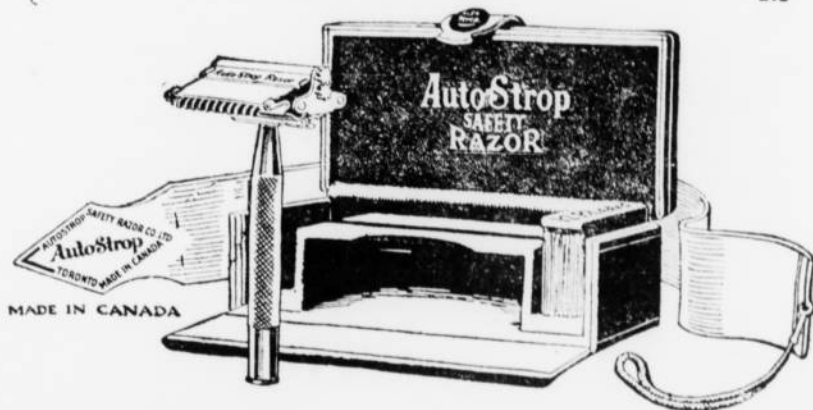
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to the doctor for medical advice; why not
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make a business of financial matters, and
are in a position to give you sound and
impartial advice.

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33x4 Non-skid S.S.	39.75

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Seconds. Other Sizes at
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The Supply is limited. Send your Order in Early.

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Business and Finance

An Empire Combine

LIEUT. COLONEL W. Grant Morden, of Montreal and London, a member of the British House of Commons, and one who achieved fame as a successful war contractor, has been in Canada recently representing a syndicate of British capitalists who are forming a merger of some of the biggest Canadian iron, coal and shipping companies. At Ottawa a short time ago, Col. Morden was the guest of honor of the Empire Parliamentary Association, and in discussing the soundness of the financial and commercial position of Britain, he declared that Britain owed her supremacy and her success in the war, in the first place, to the possession of coal and iron.

"Well, gentlemen," he said, "I found that the basic industry of England was steel, in fact it is the basic industry of the world today, and I said to myself, this, then, is where we should start in building up a real empire industrial partnership.

Cheapest in the World

"On the Atlantic seaboard of Canada lies the greatest deposit of ore and coal known of in the world today. There are over 5,000,000,000 tons of iron ore, 15 per cent. of the total estimated iron ore in the world, lying there; and side by side with it, is over 6,500,000,000 tons of coal, all lying at tidewater, with some of the finest harbors in the world. Consequently, steel should be manufactured there cheaper than in any other part of the world.

"The geographical position is unique. It sits up over the North Atlantic ocean; it is closer to South America than the United States; closer to South Africa than England; a ferry service could be run across to the Clyde. But what is lacking? Two things—capital and experience.

British Capital

"I happened to be associated with some of the largest steel masters in England. I went to them and I said, you have the capital, you have your great finishing mills in England, you have your established connections in the markets of the world, but we have in Canada the raw materials, and we can make you your slabs and your billets much cheaper than you can produce or secure them in any other place. They agreed, and so have made possible the plans which we are now completing for the formation of the greatest industrial organization in the British Empire.

Will Build Ships

"One of the most important elements in this project is, naturally, transportation, which will interest your minister of marine. It will mean that we must have many ships, and we must have a transportation organization of the highest order, and we believe we have that in Canada today. These ships I want to see built in Canada. In England the big steel corporations are following today what was done in the United States 20 years ago. When the United States Steel Corporation was formed they took into that consolidation not only their steel plants, their ore properties, their coal mines, but also took in their own shipping companies and shipyards. They found it absolutely necessary, and experience has proved their wisdom in controlling the fundamental elements of their industry. Therefore, the same is necessary in the development of our Canadian properties. It is necessary and advisable to include shipping and shipbuilding.

"Our present consolidation will, I anticipate, extend to other parts of the Empire, and it will form, I believe, the first and the greatest empire industrial partnership in the basic material of the world."

Government Will Co-operate

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine and fisheries, spoke on behalf of the government, pointing out that it was their desire to co-operate in every undertaking that would be a constructive factor in the development of the resources of the country and the expansion of its trade. Personally, he welcomed the British interests who were

coming into Canada, as it was especially important that this country should have the benefit of the experience of the steel masters of the Mother Country in the working out of our large manufacturing problems.

The minister of finance, as well as the minister of marine and fisheries, is no doubt interested in and familiar with the negotiations for the formation of this immense merger. Col. Morden as quoted above, is authority for the statement that steel can be produced more cheaply in the Maritime provinces of Canada than in any other part of the world. The industry is to have the support of unlimited capital, and evidently is to rival the steel trust of the United States.

Who Needs Protection?

This, surely, is no "infant industry" which needs "protection." Rather, the public will need protection against possible exploitation by a company which will control not only the basic industries of coal and iron but also the natural resources from which the raw materials are drawn. At the present time slabs and billets, the particular classes of iron and steel mentioned by Col. Morden, are protected by a duty under the general tariff of \$2.50 per ton, plus seven and one-half per cent. war tax. Slabs and billets, of course, are the raw materials of other steel industries which manufacture them further. Cheaper raw materials and a lower cost of production, which would naturally follow a reduction or elimination of duties, would be a great stimulus to many lines of manufacturing industry, and the finance minister would do well to consider, in the light of Colonel Morden's declaration, if the whole argument for the retention of the steel duties is not a humbug, designed to exploit the people of Canada for the benefit of a few selfish interests.

British Wool Sales

Mr. Mackinder, labor candidate for Bradford, has charged the British government with profiteering on colonial wool. He states that they have made £60,000,000 out of the business. In reply Sir Arthur Goldfinch, director of raw materials and secretary of the wool council says—"What these profits amount to has not been, and cannot be, accurately ascertained, and it is no part of my official business to make guesses of this kind. Nevertheless, in order to correct a mistaken impression, I will say that if I had to make a guess the figure would be rather below one-half of Mr. Mackinder's estimate."

What Flour Figures Really Mean

The figures issued by the Canadian Wheat board on the manufacture of flour by Canadian mills during the current cereal year, with comparisons with previous years, makes interesting reading and is worth careful study by the public at large, especially in view of the complaints made by the mills that the Canadian Wheat board restrictions were retarding their business.

In the six months of the crop year, from September 1, 1919, to February 19, 1920, the Canadian mills ground 9,709,229 barrels of flour against 8,489,732 barrels in the same period of 1918-19 and 10,221,305 in the corresponding period of 1917-18 which was the banner year of Canadian grinding due to the urgent war demand. In other words, the Canadian mills have ground in the first six months of the current cereal year 1,219,497 barrels more flour than in the same six months of 1918-19 and only 512,076 barrels less than was ground in the year when war necessity was still very great.

Export

Up to February 29 the Canadian Wheat board had purchased from the mills for export 4,178,779 barrels of flour or roughly 50,000 barrels more than had been exported in the corresponding six months of 1917-18 when war demand was at its height.

Figures as to export extending back to 1911-12 show that with the exceptions of the year 1917-18 already quoted and 1915-16 when export for the six months

Romance of the Mutual

The Ontario Mutual, now the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, was founded by a remarkable group of men. Not one of them occupied a prominent position in business or financial circles, nor had they experience in life insurance.

With their extraordinary vision, deep sense of responsibility resting upon them as trustees and in the careful attention they devoted to the affairs of the Company, they laid the foundation upon which the Mutual rests today with its assets of over \$38,000,000, all belonging to the policy holders of the Company.

The Mutual Life of Canada
Waterloo-Ontario

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For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments, which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

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on improved Farm Lands.

Under the terms of our loan there can be no foreclosure in event of death. The slate is cleaned and the property goes to your heirs free of encumbrance.

"If you must borrow make your Mortgage an asset rather than a liability."

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from September 1, 1915 to February 29, 1916, was 4,306,363 barrels, the export of the present cereal has been the heaviest in nine years.

Considering these figures it is a little difficult to understand on what the mills base their great grievance. They could hardly have expected an export equal to 1917-18 and they have had a better export than in 1918-19.—Manitoba Free Press.

Summer Freight Rates on Coal

"Buy your straw hats in winter and your coal in summer," was the sage advice given to a young friend by a well-known millionaire. There is a danger, perhaps, that a straw hat bought out of season may become unfashionable, but coal, in this climate, is never out of fashion when the snow has begun to fly. One of the difficulties which the coal trade has to contend with in this country is the fact that the greatest demand for coal comes at the time when the railways and their equipment are taxed to the utmost by the moving of the grain crop. It is also apparent that the mines cannot produce economically unless they are kept in operation throughout the year, and in order that coal may be available in sufficient quantity during the winter months, it is necessary that mining should proceed during the spring and summer and be stored for winter use. If the storage is all established at the mine a very large amount of credit is required, and the transportation difficulty, resulting in lengthy delays in delivery, remains.

Application to Railway Board

With these facts in view, the coal operators of Alberta have induced dealers throughout the country to provide storage room, and have arranged to sell coal on long-term payments during the spring and summer. To assist in bringing the full benefits of this scheme to producer and consumer alike, an effort is now being made to secure a lower freight rate on coal from Alberta and Crows' Nest mines to points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba during the months of April to August, both inclusive. It is understood that a general increase in freight rates is about to be ordered by the Railway Commission, and the commission is being strongly urged in fixing the new rates to grant the concession asked for. It is pointed out that during the spring and summer months large quantities of rolling stock are lying idle, and that it is desirable that encouragement should be given to make use of this equipment in distributing coal before the grain rush begins.

The Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association is making representations to the Board of Railway Commissioners along the lines indicated, and will, no doubt, receive the support of farmers' organizations and the public generally.

Builders' Wages Increased

An increase of 20 to 25 per cent. over last year's schedule of wages has been awarded by the provincial fair-wage board of Manitoba to 75 per cent. of the trades connected with the building industry. This schedule applies to all government work, and has been adopted by the city of Winnipeg, the public school board, and many large firms.

Here are some of the trades dealt with and the wages per hour as fixed: Plumbers, \$1.00; bricklayers, \$1.25; stonemasons, \$1.25; stonecutters, \$1.00; stonecarvers, \$1.12½; teamsters, 60c.; painters, 87½c.; marble workers, \$1.20; steam fitters, \$1.00; wood, wire and metal lathers, \$1.00; blacksmiths, 85c.; asphalters, 75c.; laborers engaged on building construction (one classification), 60c.

Exchange Rates

Following are the rates of exchange quoted at Winnipeg on April 20, 1920: Britain, one pound.....\$4.35

United States Funds

Buying, 9 1-8 per cent; selling, 9 1-4 per cent.

European Various

Cost of sending money to European countries, plus slight charge by bankers:

	cents
Belgium, one franc	7.55
Denmark, one krone	20.10
France, one franc	7.15
Greece, one drachm	7.15
Holland, one florin	41.35
Italy (drafts), one lire	5.45



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OF CANADA

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No matter in what province you live you can examine your purchase and convince yourself it is a genuine money-saver before paying a cent.

Order by mail or wire and we will ship tires express paid C.O.D. to any address in Canada. If you are not satisfied ship them back at our expense.

Look at these Prices:

SIZE	PLAIN TREAD	NON-SKID TREAD
30x3½	\$14.50	\$17.50
32x3½	18.50
31x4	19.50	27.50
33x4½	31.50
34x4½	34.50
35x4½	29.50

Other sizes in proportionately low prices. When ordering state size and style—whether "Clincher" or "Straight Wall"—plain or non-skid.

SPECIAL—30x3½ Tubes. Guaranteed, \$2.75. Don't lose this golden opportunity. Buy your season's tires and tubes NOW.

Security Tire Sales Co.
512 Yonge St., Toronto

M.P.'s Taxation Proposal

Continued from Page 16

(3) others which are so large and powerful that they are almost national in character.

The Expected Results

"What would the result likely be?—it would make Canada a commonwealth in fact and not in name only. We would not curb the incentive to gain, nor rob enterprise of its just reward, but where large profits were secured with the unquestioned valuable assistance of the country at large, then the state shares in the results. We would in time build up a magnificent commercial asset producing to the state a constantly increasing revenue.

"It would give the state a share in the profits of industry without the costly incompetence of state operation, as it would leave full control in the hands of the private operators of the business.

"We would make our national resources 'dividend producing,' encourage 'production' and secure equity in 'distribution.'

"Anti-protectionists claim that for every dollar collected in customs duty, several times that amount finds its way into the pockets of the manufacturers. This would give a satisfactory answer. All large protected industries, built up on accumulating profits would share same with the state and the greater their profits the larger the share of the state.

"It will supply an effective antidote to the extremist demand to 'nationalize industry' by securing to the public all the advantages of such nationalization, while at the same time retaining private and personal initiative.

"Lastly, it will form a permanent solution to the demand for a stable revenue, as it will increase as the years go by—investors will know the terms upon which they will invest their money and it will eliminate transient, embarrassing and constantly changing expedients to obtain revenue. As an illustration of the possible results one has but to consider what would have been the situation today had Armours Packing Co., or the Bell Telephone Co., or the large insurance companies of the United States been operating under such a scheme for the past 15 years.

"Canada is on the eve of immense development, and the next few years will be productive of rich returns to the investors. Should not the state share in this development and reap some of the rewards?"

Saskatchewan Crop Conditions

The first bulletin on crop conditions issued this spring by the Statistics Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, indicates that seeding will be considerably delayed owing to the lateness of the spring opening and the heavy snowfall around April 15. In many places, especially in the northern portions of the province snow was lying on the level to a considerable depth on April 20.

Seeding operations are not expected to be general until the last week of April, unless there is exceptionally favorable weather. From the reports received there appears to be a sufficiency of seed grain throughout the province, but the feed question is causing some anxiety and will be a factor in determining the prospective acreages.

Estimates given on the acreage to be sown to wheat show that a decrease of from 20 to 25 per cent. is probable, although weather conditions may affect this to some extent.

Several districts report some flax and oats still unthreshed. A few districts in the southern portions of the province report snow all gone except in the hollows. A heavy loss in livestock is reported in some parts of the province while others report very little more than the average winter loss.

As a moral issue free trade is appealing to the exhausted and destitute people of Europe as it never did before, and the insane malignity of a system which withholds food from the starving and clothes from the naked in order to benefit a few profiteers is becoming manifest.—Frank W. Garrison.



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It's done in a short time and done for all time—you'll never have to replace Beaver Board—*It Cannot Crack*—It lasts as long as the building.

This is the time for repair work. Order Beaver Board from your nearest lumber yard to-day. They will

deliver it or you can take it out yourself. You can do the work if it's a simple job or call in a local carpenter if greater skill is required.

In either event you can be sure of the Beaver Board result—provided you get genuine Beaver Board with the trademark plainly printed on the back of every panel. This mark is insurance for you as well as the dealer.

If you would like practical assistance in the planning of your repair work, write us to-day for a copy of our book "*Beaver Board and Its Uses*."

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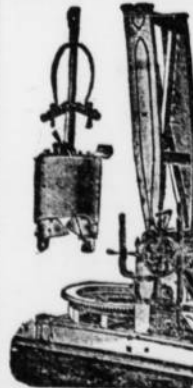
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Religion and Life

The Man Outside the Churches—By Rev. H. D. Rams

ONE of the most important questions of today is that of the attitude of the church to the man outside its borders. What are we to do about the man who ignores our churches, who spurns our services and who lives his life either in direct opposition to the churches and all for which they stand or in absolute indifference to their life and work? Are we to take this position absolutely for granted and calmly and contentedly go on our way, complacently praising God that we are so much superior to these godless sinners outside the churches? Or are we to be concerned about them, try to find out why they stay outside our churches and then go to work to bring them in?

Our attitude on this question will largely depend upon our view of the churches and their function. If we look at the churches as so many close corporations, busily engaged in bolstering up the godliness of a few select and elect individuals, we shall be content to go on our way rejoicing and let the multitude that are as sheep without a shepherd, religiously, go their way too, uncared for and uncaring. But if we believe that our Master came to bring His benefits to all men, to seek and to save all that are lost, we shall not be content that so large a proportion of the people are outside the pale of the Christian church.

What then shall we do about it? First of all it should be well to look the facts in the face. Let us ask ourselves frankly why it is that so many men and women are undeniably indifferent regarding the claims of the church of Christ. If we ascertain the reasons, we shall be better fortified to find the remedy. Diagnosis must come before prescription. We who want to cure the ills of the churchless must find out what is wrong before we can prescribe the remedy. Perhaps the very analysis of the position may suggest the course to pursue to improve matters.

In the case of untold numbers of men life is things. To such people nothing matters except wealth and its getting and spending. And when we know the increasing pressure of the struggle to live in a reasonable way without debt, we can to some extent sympathize. During the weekday life, day after day comes and goes and the same struggle to get goes on. When the Sabbath comes round, though the law compels them to cease their feverish activities, yet their mind is still held captive by the money god and they have no time to think of those realities for which the Church of Christ stands.

In one of His addresses our Lord told men how a certain ruler issued an invitation to his feast and all those to whom he sent, with one accord began to make excuses. That is somewhat the case with the modern minister or church worker who endeavors to get men into line with the Church of Christ. Men who don't want to go to church are wonderfully fertile in inventing excuses, but in 99 cases out of a 100 sheer indifference is the cause. In too many cases such men are heart buried in the rubbish of the world. They are choked with the cares and riches and pleasures of this life and the church has not a chance. To them the church is an interloper in the serious business of life, which is the getting of dollars.

Another and higher type of man is outside the church for a much nobler reason. This man pays the church the high compliment of believing that those who enter it or have close association with it must have laid aside the things of this world to such an extent that he feels himself unprepared to make so great a sacrifice. His view does him credit. It is true and should be true that there should be a difference of tone and conduct between the man within the churches and the man without their borders. Scripture after scripture can be cited to prove that if men and women have the spirit of this world and are given over to its ways, they are acting contrary to the will of God. But all the same we believe our friend is overdoing his difficulty. The very

fact that he has such a feeling shows that he possesses at least the beginning of the spirit that will make him a fit member of Christ's Kingdom. We should not fancy that to be a Christian is an easy light-hearted matter. It is not. It ought to search our consciences and change our conduct, but this fact should not lead us to be afraid of the issue. The sacrifice loses the sense of sacrifice and becomes joy to the man who takes it up in the right spirit. And then, it is surely not the most noble thing in the world to stand outside the scrimmage when we could help win the game. We want this man in the church.

But we must face other facts not so pleasing to those of us who belong to the fellowship of the churches. Many men and women won't go to church because they are discontented with it. Look at some of the things they say. Some of them are reasonable and some of them are not. For one thing they point to our unhappy divisions and when they see the different churches fighting each other instead of uniting to fight the evil which is in the world, they cry, "A plague on all your houses." And some of us in the churches feel like saying "Amen" to that, in part at least. But I think we may increasingly say that matters are improving in that respect and "A better day is coming by and bye." It will come none too soon for the good of Christendom.

Then there are the internal troubles among the membership of the churches. Some people refuse to join the church because they claim to be afraid to get mixed up in unpleasantness of one kind and another. The writer has met many such people on the prairies. There is only too much truth in the charge of quarrelling. Apparently there remains plenty of the original Adam in church members and jealousies and strifes are not uncommon. And yet the Master said, "This is My commandment that ye love one another," and "By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples, if ye have love one toward another." But admitting the too frequent truth of the charge, is the attitude of abstention the right one for a conscientious man or woman. It is the same as that taken up by the Danish author who was appealed to by the Belgians during the war and replied that he had troubles enough of his own and was not anxious to become involved in any others, so he refused to protest against the German invasion. We know what we think of such a man. After all, important as we are apt to think it, ease of mind is not the chief end of life, especially at the price of shirking the issues of living.

Still another count against the churches—and a serious one at that—is that the churches have opposed social reform and stood for privilege and oppression. Anyone who read the reports of the Good Friday addresses in connection with the protest meetings of the labor party in Winnipeg knows how much venom and bitterness one type of speaker can put into remarks about the "capitalistic" churches. Allowing all the necessary discount for the hypnotism exercised by the word "capitalist" over the mind of a certain kind of socialist, it yet remains that there is too much truth in the charge. It has been only too true that the churches have been largely the preserves of the "respectable" classes. In the past very largely the poor and the unfortunate have been afraid of the churches. The church has been too much concerned with the "soup and blanket" kind of charity to lead the way to social justice. And without doubt we have never paid sufficient heed to James' injunction about giving equal attention to the poor and the rich. The men at our church assemblies and conference are not usually very poor men, though we are getting more liberal in that direction than formerly. The day of the absolute domination of the rich man is fast disappearing. And in recent years, particularly on this continent, the church has been giving light

Continued on Page 44

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BOOK REVIEW

Westward Ho!

BY H. D. RANNS

*"The hollow oak our palace is,
Our heritage the sea."*

THESE words, which head the first chapter of *Westward Ho!* strike the keynote of this immortal novel of the glorious deeds of England's deathless heroes of the sea in the time of good Queen Bess.

Perhaps the Elizabethan era was the finest in all England's story for courage and heroism and spirit and high patriotism—men, splendid in physique and noble in moral stature, served their queen and country at all hazards, with an undying devotion that contributed much to England's greatness and glory. On the uncharted seas her wooden vessels sailed, with gallant crews of Devon aboard, merry men who loved nothing better than a "scrap" with the Spaniard, their rival and enemy. Strange adventures fell to their lot on the Spanish Main as they fought the Spaniard in many a West Indian raid, bringing back booty and glory, living heroic lives and dying "no less heroic deaths."

Charles Kingsley tells us, himself, that it was to honor the memory of the valorous men of Devon and their doughty deeds, that he wrote *Westward Ho!* To these "forgotten worthies" he says we owe our very existence as a nation. We must at least keep their memory green. So with a theme so great and worthy, and with a canvass so spacious as the Elizabethan days afford, he paints the picture of that stirring time.

It is evident, too, from the spontaneity and vigor of the writing of the book that the author's heart was in his task. Charles Kingsley knew the men of Devon in later times and knew every inch of the Devon coast where the "home" part of the action of the story is cast. As a boy he lived for many years at Clovelly and revelled in its historical lore. Parson though he was in a time when so many parsons were namby pamby creatures, Charles Kingsley boasted a religion that was virile and practical. He was dubbed the exponent of "muscular Christianity," and though, strangely enough, he disliked the phrase, it fitted him well. So the deeds of manly men, strong, adventurous, clean-living sailors and fighters in the cause of Queen and Country, fired this parson's soul—and he wrote of Amyas Leigh, a hero indeed, of Sir Richard Grenville, Will Cary, Jack Oxenham and Salvation Yeo, with a love and admiration that mightily moved his pen.

The result is that we have in this powerful story one of the greatest novels of action in English literature. It is by long odds, its author's greatest work, though Charles Kingsley was one of the most versatile Englishmen of letters of whom we have record, his published works, novels, sermons and poetry, filling 28 volumes in all. There are critics of literature who say that Kingsley will live or die as a writer by this one book. Some of us, who love it and its author, too, believe that his name and work will live, at least as long as there are British men alive who love the sea. When the time comes that love of the sea dies, when the time comes that a gallant deed, a sturdy fight and a glorious victory stir no more the pulses of man, or maid, or youth, then, and not 'til then, this book will die.

The book, *Westward Ho!*, can be secured from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide, for 85 cents, postpaid.

Going Him One Better

The boy who left the farm and got a job in the city wrote to his brother, telling of the joys of city life, in which he said:

"Thursday, we autoed out to the country club, where we golfed until dark. Then we motored to the beach and Fridayed there."

The brother on the farm wrote back: "Yesterday we buggied to town and baseballled all afternoon. Then we went to Ned's and pokered till morning. Today we muled out to the corn-field and geehawed until sundown. Then we suppered, and then we piped for a while. After that we staircased up to our room, and bedstedded until the clock fived."



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The Countrywoman

Where is there a Woman?

MANITOBA is to have a provincial election this summer. It is to be regretted that there is so much apathy concerning this particular election. Perhaps it is because Manitoba has been the scene of such woeful misuse of political power that an indifferently good government lulls the people into a somnolent apathetic and indifferent mood, the very hot-bed for another debauchery of political power.

It is foolish to say that Manitoba needs women in the legislature. Manitoba needs just such women as will be better legislators than men contestants in the same constituencies. It is more than probable, however, that the 54 persons best suited to represent the people of Manitoba are not all men. So far, we have not heard very much stir in the province to get candidates in the forthcoming elections, but if there is a woman in any constituency that is better qualified to represent the constituency than anyone else, it is to be hoped that no old-time prejudice against women in public offices will keep her from being nominated and elected.

Whatever is done it is to be hoped that women do not fall a victim to the general apathy prevailing throughout Manitoba at the present time.

Head for Child Welfare

The government has recently announced the appointment of Dr. Helen MacMurchy, of Toronto, to the head of the child welfare division of the federal department of health, which was organized a little over a year ago. The department of child welfare will probably have to do with infant, child and mother welfare; feeble-mindedness; moral turpitude; illiteracy; working conditions; housing problems; juvenile courts, etc.

Dr. MacMurchy is well known to many readers of The Guide, for she has attended many of the conventions of western women, and her counsel and discourse have been such as to recommend her by the women of the West to her important appointment. She has been connected with a great many health improvement movements in Ontario, among other things, inspector of feeble-minded in Toronto, inspector of prisons and public charities in Ontario, inspector of auxiliary classes for sub-normal children in Ontario. Dr. MacMurchy received her medical diploma from Toronto Medical College in 1901.

New Officers for P.C.W.

The Provincial Council of Women for Saskatchewan recently met in Regina. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. R. Peverett, Regina; vice-presidents, Mrs. Walter C. Murray, Saskatoon, and Mrs. Ross, Swift Current; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Angus Graham, Moose Jaw; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Burbank, Regina; chairman of committees: Legislation, Mrs. Stapleford, Regina; household economies, Miss Abbie Delury, Saskatoon; public health, Miss Jean Browne, Regina; education, Mrs. Kelly, Swift Current.

Nurses Wanted

It was announced last week by the superintendent of provincial health nurses in Manitoba that 12 new localities were being organized and 12 district nurses were being added to the public health staff. This means that there will be 48 provincial health nurses in Manitoba, a number which will be enlarged, and a work which will be extended just as rapidly as needs are shown to be imperative and funds permit.

The present call of the Winnipeg Training School for Nurses, the oldest and largest school of its kind in the mid-west; a call for more probationers to enter the new classes on May 1st, is one likely to be heeded by intelligent young girls everywhere throughout the province, because the profession of nursing has taken on a new face since the war, and there is today no vocation for women which offers more opportunity for ambitious women.

In speaking of the many new features and fields of the trained nurse, Miss Maud Powell, the superintendent of nurses, said recently:

"The eight-hour day for the pupil nurse has been introduced in this hospital and is expected to wipe out the reproach against our training school, that the hours on duty are too long and the work too hard. But in order to make the eight-hour day thoroughly effective at all times, and to establish this schedule on a cast-iron basis, we need more nurses, and must have a generous supply of probationers. There is today a shortage of nurses all over Canada.

The Winnipeg Hospital offers opportunities for training of the first order. Last year, over 13,000 patients passed through its wards, and the outdoor department handled over 6,000 more; the honorary and active staff of doctors and instructors comprise all of the prominent physicians in Winnipeg; and a most comfortable nurses' home houses

producer is left optional, with the proviso, however, that the producer who fails to mark his eggs forfeits the right to have them recandled. The retailer, on the other hand, is required to candle all eggs purchased, and to mark them before resale.

The delegation expressed the opinion that the producer should be compelled to mark all eggs for sale, so that the retailer would be able to exert sufficient pressure to prevent the producer from attempting to pass bad eggs by returning to its original source every egg that was unfit for human consumption.

The retailers were also of the opinion that they should be relieved of the onus of candling eggs, as required under the act, on the ground that such work entailed a considerable amount of time and expense. It was suggested, as an alternative, that the retailers should be given the right to ship all eggs to a central cold storage plant or a wholesaler, where they could be candled instead of at the retail store.

The executive of the Retail Merchants' Association had approved of the principle of the bill before it was introduced into the legislature, and from the discussion which ensued it would appear that there is some division of opinion among them, the majority of the executive being still of the opinion that the measure may work out satisfactorily, though others held a different view.

It was pointed out by members of the government that the legislation had been approved by the assembly and the government was therefore unable to make any changes, and it was suggested that the retailers give it a trial for a year and if it did not then work out satisfactorily they might return with suggested amendments.

Mr. McDonald Resigns

Many will regret that Rev. A. M. McDonald, superintendent of neglected and dependent children for the Alberta government has resigned. Mr. McDonald will leave his office about the middle of May to take up new work in Cleveland, Ohio, as director-secretary for the Cleveland City and Country Baptist Association.

Rev. A. M. McDonald was appointed to his present position in 1915, following the death of the late R. B. Chadwick, who founded the work of the department of neglected children in Alberta. Mr. McDonald was, previous to entering the department, a clergyman of the Baptist church, having been pastor of First Baptist church in Edmonton. He is known as a most capable official. The matter of the appointment of his successor is now being considered by the government.

National Status Refuted

Canada's discussion on national status is permeating abroad where there are various opinions concerning it. An Ottawa dispatch carries the following:

"Addressing members of the Empire Parliamentary Association at a dinner in the Rideau Club last evening, Col. Grant Morden, a member of the British House of Commons, declared that the idea that Canada, having become a nation within the British empire, was strong enough to stand alone, was not only a fallacious, but a dangerous view."

If that were the last word to be said on Canada's present status, the United States' senators who are objecting to the six votes of Great Britain and her colonies, in the council of the League of Nations, on the grounds that they were not of nation status, would be about right. A nation that is not a nation in every sense, whether sharing allegiance with other nations to a common crown or not, can hardly share on the basis of nationhood with other bona fide nations, in the council of the League of Nations.

But we are the possessors of a vote on that council, and if we are not a nation within the empire in every sense of the word, then we are in honor bound to make ourselves one as soon as possible.

Staying in Bed

When there is illness in the house, and the doctor says, "Keep the patient in bed for a week," do you know that utter hopelessness that settles on the household as the door shuts on the doctor's heels? Have you heard that almost inevitable protest from the sick room? And do you know that very often the patient is almost justified in wishing not to remain in bed?

Granting that it is much easier to care for an invalid in a hospital, where iron-clad rules and regulations stalk the rubber matted corridors, there is no reason in the world why being ill at home should be regarded as such a calamity by all concerned. Home nursing is not the hardship most persons believe it to be, provided the nurse invests herself with some degree of kindly authority and concentrates upon getting results.

Supposing you are the nurse, put yourself in the place of the patient. Go into the sick room and look around critically, you who are well, and therefore not easily irritated. Is the room clean and sweet, well aired and cheery? Or is it cluttered up with clothing and cast-off wraps, medicine bottles, and dirty dishes?

Are there, very possibly, portraits on the wall that hang there simply as a token of respect to some dead relative? Dismal, dreary likenesses they are, perhaps, depressing one with their suggestions of the tomb. How would you like to spend a week in that room, with a headache, chills and rheumatism thrown in?

Treat your sick folk like company: get our best bed linen and the embroidered towels you are saving up for company; take down the pictures on the wall that have been sadly staring down at you for years; cut a bloom off the red geranium and put it in a glass beside the patient's bed; and be sure that

SERIES OF NURSING TALKS

Short Articles Appearing on The Countrywoman Page Will Deal in a Simple Way With Rudiments of Home Nursing

Miss M. Jessie Leitch, a graduate nurse of some years' experience, has agreed to write, weekly, a short article on Home Nursing. Miss Leitch is a graduate of the Winnipeg General Hospital, and has a post-graduate degree from one of the largest American training schools. For more than three years she served as a nursing sister with the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

The Countrywoman suggests that these articles be cut out and pasted in a scrap book for the purpose of keeping in a compact form where they may be easily referred to. The articles will appear weekly on The Countrywoman page.

the very minute your back is turned the patient is going to stretch out his hand for that scarlet flower, is going to examine it curiously, and take a lot of pleasure out of holding the pretty thing in his hand. Patients are like that. And flowers often help to make them better.

Don't make a slave of yourself. Leave the patient alone sometimes. Rest in bed is an important thing, often more so than medicine. If there is medicine to be given, follow directions most carefully. There can be no guess work in the giving of medicine.

Don't be afraid of offending the neighbors by keeping them out of the sick room. Another secret of "remaining in bed" is that, very often it keeps tiresome visitors away.

And when mealtime comes, remember that a little food, carefully served is more likely to appeal to the patient than a quantity. Prepare the tray carefully. Cut the crusts off toast and bread. Use your snowiest table napkins and your pretty china. Make things look different. And you will be surprised to learn how easily a patient can be managed when you get him in sympathy with the doctor's wishes.—Jessie Leitch.



When Dad Takes Her Picture

Florence Randal Livesay.

Sometimes I wish that Dad would stay
In his own office, Saturday.
Or get so tired of "taking" me,
He wouldn't bother. For, you see,

Sure as he's home, he calls and calls:
"Where is that child? Where are her
dolls?
Where are her dishes? She must cook
This afternoon, and bring her book."

And then I have to come from play
And sit and stand in every way.
It doesn't matter how I feel,
I have to go and cook a meal,

And smile, and stir; p'raps even cry,
And half the time I don't know why,
Except that Dad just wants me so;
He takes my picture—fast and slow.

He took this picture once, and said:
"One more before you go to bed—
A hostess waiting for your guest."
(This is the one he likes the best.)

But I felt pretty cross—that Saturday,
The only time I had to go and play.

all the nurses in training.—Ann Anderson Perry.

Object to Egg Act

Premier Martin, and members of the government, last week received a delegation of retail merchants from various parts of the province, who urged objection to the Egg Marketing Act, which becomes effective June 1st.

Under the provisions of the Egg Marketing Act the marking of his eggs with an identification mark by the

Farm Women's Clubs

Prohibition Cartoons

THE following is an excerpt from a letter which has just been received at the Central office:

"I wonder if I might mention another family suffering equally from poverty. These people have five boys at school, ages 16, 15, 12, 10 and 9 years and two little girls at home. The parents are both living but the father has been a terrible drunkard and as a result the family is half starved and barely covered. These boys are all very eager to come to school though during the winter it was often impossible, for their ragged clothing was far from sufficient to keep them warm. They are thin, white-faced, poorly nourished children though clever and ambitious, quite above the average in regard to intellect. Here also some second-hand clothing would be greatly appreciated."

This is only one instance out of many that might be cited where drunkenness has led to dire distress in the home. Not only are the wife and children suffering from abuse but, in addition, the little tots are being deprived of food, clothing and education, the essential factors in the development of citizens who shall be able to contribute to the up-building of Canada and without which children will become charges on the state.

To save our country from such misery, we appeal to the United Farm Women of Manitoba. Now is your opportunity to exert your utmost influence in developing a clean prohibition outlook in your own community, in order that when the prohibition plebiscite is taken in the province our citizens shall be found supporting it 100 per cent. strong.

One of our members, Mrs. W. Howard, of Mather Women's Section is so keenly alive to the need of stirring up the prohibition sentiment that she is offering to loan cuts of prohibition cartoons to all Women's Sections who will undertake to have them printed in their local paper. It is felt that if the editors are courteously approached, they will be glad of this opportunity to serve the public and also to add an interesting and attractive feature to their publication. When one cartoon is printed, it will be passed on to another local and a new cartoon received in its place. As the cuts are heavy, all locals wishing to make use of the scheme should forward \$1.00 to cover postal charges.

These cartoons have been effectively used in the W.C.T.U. prohibition campaign in Alberta and we urgently solicit the co-operation of all locals in making the plan a successful one here. Will you consult your members at once and write Mrs. W. Howard, secretary, W.S.U.F.M., Mather, Man., enclosing your \$1.00 and asking her to forward you the first of the cartoon series.—Mabel E. Finch, provincial secretary, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.

Neidpath Starts Well

Mrs. E. McColl, secretary Neidpath W.G.G.A. writes as follows: "Our club has come to life again after a long vacation, owing to 'flu' and cold weather. Had our first meeting for the year on January 18 with a good attendance. At the February meeting Mrs. Mitchell gave an interesting paper, with comments on the convention at Saskatoon. The March meeting was held on the 24th, when three visitors were present, and all listened with much interest to a paper on Municipal School Boards, given by Mrs. Ferguson. The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of the points brought out in this excellent paper."

"The president distributed literature which contained suggestions for topics for the year's work. We have 15 members at present and expect to increase this number shortly."

Barnwell Supports Guide

"Whereas, The Grain Growers' Guide is the official organ of the farmers' association, and,

"Whereas, it has always stood for fair play to all classes, and,

"Whereas, we propose to support The Guide at any cost, and,

"Whereas, we condemn the policy of those manufacturers who have cancelled their advertisements in The Guide as an attack upon the freedom of the press, and an unfair effort to control for selfish purposes and their own interests, the publications of Canada, and,

"Whereas, by withdrawing the advertisements they have made it evident that they do not want the farmers' trade,

"We pledge ourselves to patronize as far as possible only those firms who advertise in The Guide."—Mrs. Minewa



Young People at Dropmore, Man., in Full Dress Rehearsal

The U.F.W.M. at Dropmore recently put on a Minstrel Show of local talent in aid of club funds, which was a great success.

McMullin, president, Mrs. Zella A. Johnson, secretary Barnwell U.F.W.A. local.

Grateful for Help

The following letter has been received by Central office, and speaks the gratitude of those in drought districts who have been helped:

"I take this opportunity to thank all of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. locals for their generous contributions for the relief of southern Alberta."

"We are right in the middle of it and have had no crops to speak of since 1916, that is the most of us around here. We received two shipments from the Red Cross at Calgary, two bags the first time and three the second time."

"There is someone here most every day wanting to get some clothing but I have no more. What we are in the greatest need of now is shoes and stockings, as a lady told me here one day that she had three small children that did not have any shoes at all, and there are lots of school children that can not go to school because they have no shoes."

"Thanking again all those that have helped us this winter, I am, sincerely, Mrs. E. C. Huseby, secretary, Maple Leaf local U.F.W.A. Redcliff, Alta."

Appreciates Help

One of our new Canadian teachers reports, "The quilts and warm undergarments that you mention in your letter are badly needed by some of the little ones here. I can assure you that reading matter would be greatly appreciated. We were very pleased to receive The Grain Growers' Guide and wish you to convey our thanks to the president of the United Farm Women of Manitoba who so kindly sent the subscription."

"We appreciate your kind letters as the work here at times is very trying, but the need is certainly very evident. No one could believe that we are within 50 miles of Christian Winnipeg."

Verona Has Good Time

The Verona Women's Section had a social evening on February 27. The evening was spent in games, and lunch was served about 12 o'clock. After lunch we had a peanut scramble, some singing and some readings. The special feature of the evening was to

note how many older people became children. The party broke up about 1.30 o'clock, everyone having had a good time.—Madge Hooper, secretary, Junior G.G.A., Waskada, Man.

Bloomington Valley U.F.W.A.

We were organized August 29, 1918, but, owing to the two years of drought, conditions have been unfavorable for progress, and funds short. However, we have done some good work helping in Red Cross during the war, and giving our assistance at home in times of sickness and other troubles. Our club

society and now we feel somewhat like sheep without a shepherd.—Mrs. W. F. R. Redmond.

A Steady Growth

The U.F.W.A. have pleasure in announcing the organization of locals at the following points: Crossroads U.F.W.A., president, Mrs. R. J. Murray, secretary, Mrs. R. B. Woodsworth, R.R.1, Red Deer; Irricana U.F.W.A., president, Mrs. I. M. McCune, secretary, Miss Perl Leonard, Irricana; Egremore U.F.W.A., president, Mrs. O. A. Cragg, secretary, Mrs. D. A. Scroggie, Egremore; Travers U.F.W.A., president, Mrs. J. A. Murphy, secretary, Mrs. J. J. Lee, Travers; Rolling Green U.F.W.A., president, Mrs. E. Struth, secretary, Mrs. A. D. Andrews, Retlaw; Enchant U.F.W.A., president, Mrs. B. Parker, secretary, Mrs. Stewart Hill, Enchant. The four last mentioned locals were assisted in their organization by Mrs. O. S. Welch, director for Bow River.

Success Midst Difficulties

Our secretary is recovering from the effects of a surgical operation in Winnipeg so for the present I am taking her place. We think you will be interested in learning that we have just completed our year book. Very shortly we shall be able to send you a copy. Our basket social was held in spite of fierce difficulties in the form of "flu" and measles and netted us the sum of \$56. We are now planning to spend it so you will be getting some reports of deep expenditures.—Mona R. Norris, acting secretary, Woodlands W.S.U.F.M.

Roaring Rivers Progress

At the annual meeting of the Roaring River branch of the U.F.M. the following ladies were elected to office: President, Mrs. W. J. Kane; vice-president, Mrs. W. A. Turner; secretary-treasurer, Miss A. B. Ireland.

At our last meeting a resolution was passed that we secure the leaflets mentioned in the circular sent out from the Central office, entitled, Working Hints. A resolution was also passed that the secretary write Central for particulars re helping the needy on the land. We shall be glad to receive addresses of those requiring help as near home as possible. This year we are planning to procure a travelling library.—Miss A. B. Ireland, secretary, Roaring River W.S.U.F.M.

Has Nurse Demonstrate

Since our last press report we have been fortunate in having a nurse demonstrate in four schools in the municipality, which met with quite general approval. In the near future we hope to have a permanent district nurse.

At one of our recent meetings we went prepared to pack parcels of clothing for those who were in need in the dried-out areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but found the work more than we could accomplish, so several ladies offered to return the next day and complete it. In all we sent off nine parcels. Some of those to whom parcels have been sent have written letters full of gratitude. This year we hope to accomplish many things that were only discussed last year.—Mrs. Earnest Granger, press reporter, Rounthwaite W.S.U.F.M.

Novel Schemes for Money

Our annual meeting was held on December 12, when the following officers were elected for 1920: President, Mrs. R. McCracken; vice-president, Miss E. Wyatt; secretary, Mrs. Walter Poole; directors Mrs. T. Pierson, Mrs. W. McCutcheon, Mrs. A. E. Clarke, Mrs. R. Campbell, Mrs. Hodson, and Mrs. Paul Simon.

During January we held two meetings which were well attended. An appeal was made for clothing for the needy in the West which met with a good response. Over \$300 worth was collected. As most of this was sent direct to the people requiring aid we received many grateful responses.

This year we are making a special

work has brought sunshine and happiness to many homes and a more friendly feeling exists in the community. It has helped us to know each other and has brought about a sympathy that was lacking before. It seems one of the grandest organizations that has ever been founded for the betterment of man-kind, linking us together as one large family. We have tried to get every farm man and woman to join our clubs and encourage them all we could, also have tried to better school conditions, appointing two to visit the school once a month. We are trying to get more interest in political work and learn more what we can do to better that cause. Our object is to help to the best of our ability to strengthen the farmers' organization, to make farm life more attractive, and keep our sons and daughters at home with us on the farm, educating our children that we may have a more enlightened class of people on the farms.

Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and all pull together in this tug-of-war, for our rights. Ours is a just cause and it is said that right will finally triumph, so let us not look backward, but be steadfast and true.—Mrs. Bazley, Edgerton U.F.W.A.

Bridal Showers in Sunnyvale

We at Sunnyvale have done nothing spectacular this last year for we have been handicapped greatly by the sickness of some of our most capable members, and by a very definite lack of money in the district, due to the poor crops. The actual amount of money we have handled is \$137.40.

During the year there have been three showers held for brides. At our picnic in August we had a parcel post sale, and a fish pond for the children. They enjoyed it very much and so did the grown-up children. Our monthly meetings have been good. At each meeting, Mrs. Alfred Redmond gave a splendid paper on current events.

I must mention that last summer we got our fruit for canning, through the U.F.W.A. sending for it, to British Columbia. In this way it came much cheaper than we could get it at our local stores.

We regret very much to lose Mrs. Postans as our secretary for she has always seemed to be the life of our

effort to get associate members. One method we have decided on is to open a competition for the school children of the district who are members of the association. We think this will induce quite a few of them to take an interest in our work and join as associate members.

On February we held a box social at the home of one of our members, Mrs. W. McCutcheon, which proved a huge success. Everyone had an enjoyable time and we realized the sum of \$60 from the boxes that were auctioned by Mr. Neil Laidler, of Glendale.—Mrs. Walter D. Poole, secretary, Springhill W.S.U.F.M.

Ardrossan Local

The first annual meeting of the Ardrossan U.F.W.A. was held at the home of Mrs. R. Primrose, on December 11, when a fairly large turn-out of members was present despite the cold weather. An interesting part of the business was the reading of the report from the secretaries' convention held in Edmonton. It was given in an able and instructive manner by Mrs. P. Sword, who brought to us many new ideas to work out in the coming year, both for our own and the benefit of all the community. A donation of \$10 was sent to the Red Cross Society for the relief of those families who had suffered through failure of crops in the dry belts. We hope to send a further amount early in the year. It was decided to have a dance on the evening of January 2, to raise funds for various purposes. The officers and directors were re-elected for the year 1920. Mrs. F. Walker was appointed a director in the place of Mrs. Begg, who has moved from the district. The appointing of a delegate to be sent to the convention was left for the January meeting. We are open to suggestions for the advancement of the community.—Mrs. W. C. Wardrop, Ardrossan, Alta.

Serve Lunch at Fair

About the time of the political convention, 1919, our real activities began. Our membership increased in a short time from eight to 23. We served meals on the grounds during the fair and took in about \$1,000, our net proceeds being \$435.

We have held our U.F.W.A. meetings with the U.F.A. during the winter months and on several occasions served coffee and lunch. A social with an interesting program was given by the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. for the benefit of those in the drought areas, netting us \$55.—Mrs. A. A. Nordstrom, secretary, Camrose, U.F.W.A.

Junior Branches Grow

Following is a comparative statement of membership covering the period of our history as an organization. May this year witness an even more remarkable growth:

1914	77	(including juniors)
1915	452	(including juniors)
1916	902	(including juniors)
1917	997	Juniors 43
1918	1,610	Juniors 47
1919	3,137	Juniors 281

To Help Organize

The Crocus Plains U.F.W.A. is wide awake. All our meetings are well attended when weather permits. Although we have not done a great deal financially, as we are in a district that has had very poor crops for the last three years, still we have not lost our enthusiasm for we have no trouble to keep up social and community spirit among our members. We have been making good use of the travelling libraries and lantern slides loaned from the department of extension. Have also begun the study of the political situation, which we think is one point we should understand more fully.

We had three concerts and one cookery sale, which met our expenses for the year. A portion of this money we used to buy swings, balls, etc., for the school children. We were successful in starting a Sunday School last spring. We worked jointly with Crocus Plains U.F.A. and gave a free picnic to the people of the district on the last day of school. This with a few joint meetings with the men and social evenings sums up our year's work. Our hopes for the future are high. I might say here that we have been invited to help organize two locals to the east of us,

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WHY NOT—substitute Macaroni on Friday and repeat this delicious nourishing treat 3 times a week. It will do the family good. Builds muscle, bone and health—incidentally reducing the cost of living by quite a slice.

MACARONI is a pure wheat product—made from the hardest wheat in the world—the Durum wheat. Macaroni contains 45% more nourishment than meat, 25% more nourishment than fish, and 20% more nourishment than eggs, costs ¼ as much and can be prepared in over 100 of the most delicious and appetizing dishes.

Buy it by the package
from your grocer

A food for the hungry
—rich or poor

1920		APRIL					1920
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	
-	-	-	-	1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	-	

which we have gladly consented to do.
—Mrs. Howard, president.

Work at Blackie

The meetings of the Blackie local have consisted of the transaction of business followed by a program of readings, recitations and musical selections, after which we serve lunch. This, we find, helps greatly to develop the social spirit. Our chief work has been getting a piano paid for, and to this end we hold sales of baking and serve tea. This coming year we expect to furnish rest rooms of our own. Last month we held a union meeting with the U.F.A. which proved so successful that we are holding two more, until seeding begins. Of course we meet with discouragements and often think our farm women should show more interest in the work, and be glad to mingle with one another; however, we hope to see our local more flourishing in 1920. We have contributed \$100 for charitable purposes and have been working for relief funds for the south country.

Our young peoples' problem is in very capable hands, our pastor and his wife doing excellent work with the boy scouts, and in our girls' club. We cannot over-estimate their good work, and the U.F.W.A. has gladly undertaken to support them most loyally.—Mrs. F. L. Newton, Blackie.

Keddleston Section

The W.G.G.A. of Keddleston, was organized on January 29, 1919, with 15 members. We did not plan programs in advance, but have tried to hold a social evening each month to help the social life of the district, and also to enable us to start a rest room fund. In February, a box social was held, which drew a large crowd, and gave our fund a good send off. On the day of the seed fair in March, we attended the meeting of the local, and afterward served tea. In May, Mrs. Osborne, of Dilke, gave us an address on the General Aims of the W.G.G.A. Stormy weather prevented a very good attendance, but those present thoroughly enjoyed the address.

In June we held our annual picnic, and the members served a cafeteria tea. A concert was also given by the children of Moorland school to help our fund. Although the district was visited by a disastrous hail storm on July 11, plans were made for holding an exhibition of farm products on August 23. The women were greatly pleased with the results of this exhibition in which the exhibits were all the way from pigs to fancy work, and have already made plans for a much larger one next year.

For our October meeting we were

The H. C. of B.

is largely caused by waste resulting from spoiled cakes, pies and pastry.

Many people do not consider baking powder a very important ingredient in baking, whereas it is *most important*—Success or failure depends upon the powder you select.

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helps keeps down the *HIGH COST OF BAKING*, because, first, it is sold at a reasonable price, and second, its double acting qualities absolutely assure perfect baking at all times. Always follow the directions on the label, you use less powder.

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THE FULL STRENGTH
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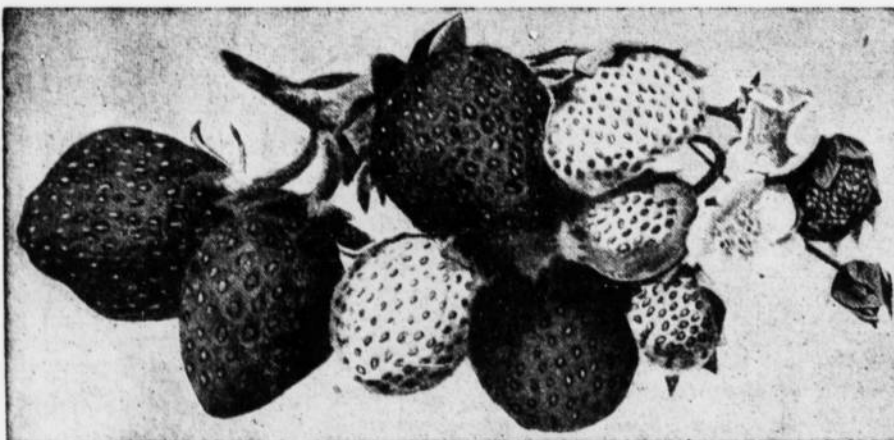
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The Everbearing Strawberry

has been fully tested and proven-out in Western Canada. An early June frost will not kill the plant, nor prevent it from bearing later in the season.

The time is short in which to secure your plants for this year's setting-out. They should be planted not later than the first week in June. You will regret it if you neglect this opportunity to get

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The Grain Growers' Guide has secured a limited quantity of Everbearing Strawberries from the Prairie Nurseries, at Estevan, Sask., where they have been grown under Western Canadian conditions. These plants are sold regularly at \$8.00, or more, per 100. We will distribute them in lots of 25 to each reader as a reward for securing subscriptions to The Guide. Secure 25 of these plants and you will get a treat you never had before. Full instructions on planting and care go with each shipment. Not more than one lot of 25 can be sent to any one person.

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25 Everbearing Strawberry Plants.
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

fortunate in securing Professor Baker, of the Poultry Department of the University of Saskatchewan. Professor Baker gave us a very interesting and instructive address on the Winter Care of Poultry. In November we sent clothing and money for relief in dried-out districts. At our December meeting we made plans for the coming year. We have planned round-table talks on seasonable topics for each month. January's talk to be Eggless Cakes and Cookies.

During the winter months we held our meetings at the members' homes. In summer we hold them in Keddleston school. After our meeting on Saturday we attended the men's meeting and heard the delegate's report of the convention. We later served tea.—Mrs. H. G. Tibbets, secretary, Keddleston, W.G.G.A.

Club Briefs

Mrs. John Holmes, of Asquith, director for District No. 6, reports the organization of the Grange W.G.G.A., with the following officers: President, Mrs. J. Holmes; vice-president, Mrs. Wm. Lake; secretary, Mrs. Alfred Suter; directors: Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Sharp.

The secretary of Duchess U.F.W.A. reports: "The women all seem to take a great deal more interest in the meetings this year than they ever have before. I hope they continue to do so throughout the year. Plans are now being made for an entertainment, magic lantern pictures, program and refreshments. The club adopts the plan of giving lunches at auction sales as a means of increasing the funds."

The second meeting of the year was held at the home of Mrs. Kelve, with a splendid attendance. One member who walked kept the assembly in peals of laughter with her vivid description of her efforts in breaking the trail. Two other ladies had much the same experience, which goes to show the enthusiasm of the members and speaks well for its success in the ensuing year.—Mrs. G. N. King, secretary.

The ladies who were asked to give papers at the last meeting of the Westlock local were unable to be present owing to the inclement weather, so those present spent the afternoon discussing the Farmers' Political Movement. The members are becoming very much interested in this subject. At the next meeting H. Greenfield will give an address on the political movement.

The Claresholm U.F.W.A. have decided to acquire a rest room in the town. They are also interested in discussing the subject of the care of children.—Mrs. F. W. Elliott, secretary.

The annual meeting of the Women's Section of Spring Grove local of S.G. G.A., was held at the home of Mrs. Anton Stolkwick, on Wednesday, January 14, 1920. The election of officers for the ensuing year is as follows: President, Mrs. Walter Holland; vice-president, Mrs. D. H. Griffith; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Hodgins; directors: Mrs. D. S. Boyes, Mrs. Frank Tonet, Mrs. G. A. Scott, Mrs. A. Stalwick. The membership fee for the new year was discussed and it was decided that the fee be \$1.00, and that later on an entertainment should be held in order to get funds for our treasury.—Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, secretary, Spring Grove.

Under the direction of Mrs. J. B. Ellert a new local of the U.F.W.A. was formed at Milk River. Mrs. Jennie Good was elected president and Mrs. Ambrose Burnham, secretary.

We have only had three or four meetings owing to our lack of a regular meeting place, but hope that our new officers and a program for the coming year will cause some hum.—Mrs. D. A. Milne, secretary, Keyes, W.S.U.F.M.

The Herschel W.G.G.A. with a view to raising additional funds for the "Liberty Drive," held a concert and dance in the Herschel Hotel, on November 28. There was a large turn out and everyone had a good time. The "Drive" will benefit to the extent of \$70.—Jessie Pinderton, secretary, Herschel, W.G.G.A.



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Shampooing the Hair

How to Have Lustrous Soft, Clean Hair.—By Laura Chisholm.

DUST and dirt, will, in time, play havoc with the thickest and most luxuriant head of hair. Yet we all know some people who have wonderfully heavy hair who seldom shampoo it, but they brush their hair carefully every night and remove the dust and dirt in that way. When the hair is thin or particularly fine, it needs washing more frequently than a heavy head of hair, which, by its thickness to a certain extent protects the scalp from dust.

Improper or careless shampooing will play just as great havoc with the hair as dust and dirt will. Careful cleansing and very thorough rinsing are essential if one would have lustrous, soft, healthy hair. It is not necessary to buy expensive soaps or shampoo mixtures and special brushes for the shampoo, the finger-tips, briskly and firmly used are better than a brush, and a soap liquid made at home from castile or ivory soap, or a fluffy lather from pure mild soap flakes free from alkali, will give a good shampoo.

Never rub a cake of soap directly on the hair as this makes the hair sticky and extremely hard to rinse. A good soap liquid can be easily prepared by cutting about a half-cake of mild soap free from alkali, in small pieces into a saucepan, pouring a cupful of boiling water on them, stirring and heating, if necessary until they are melted.

When the soap liquid is ready, comb the hair and go over the scalp carefully with the finger-tips, giving a firm massage. Then wet the hair thoroughly with warm water and pour the slightly-cooled soap liquid over it, working it well into the scalp by the firm, brisk manipulations of the finger-tips. Keep on rubbing briskly until the head is a mass of lather. If you think you are not sufficiently skilful in the use of the finger-tips to remove all dandruff and dust, take a small, rather soft nail-brush and rub the liquid soap well into every part of the scalp. Rub the lower part of the hair lightly between the palms of the hands with plenty of the lather.

Thorough Rinsing Essential

Now rinse thoroughly in warm water, then make the next rinsing water a little cooler, and after all the soap has been removed give the head a final rinse in water as cold as can comfortably be endured. This cold water acts as a tonic, improves the circulation and prevents taking cold. It is a great help to thoroughly rinse if one has some sort of forcible sprinkling arrangements. If there are water pipes in the house a small attachment such as many druggists sell to use for shower baths is splendid for rinsing the hair. It is simply a piece of rubber tubing with a sprinkler like the nose of a garden watering can attached. This, fastened over the tap will give a rinse such as you

would get if you went to a "beauty parlor" to have your hair shampooed. For hair that is naturally oily, put a teaspoonful of borax in the rinsing water, but unless the scalp is greasy this will not be needed. Many of the best "beauty shops" give what they call "the lemon rinse" after shampooing. The lemon cuts any alkali that may be left from the soap and leaves the hair soft and lustrous. To do this, just squeeze the juice of one lemon into a quart of water for the final rinse.



Lather Well with Finger Tips. Soap in the cake should not be rubbed on hair. Instead, melt soap to a liquid in hot water.

The Egg Shampoo

Some people will not use soap in any form for shampooing, but think an egg shampoo is the only thing that should be used. One girl

said she could not remember ever having her head cleansed in any other way than with an egg shampoo. She had beautiful, thick, black hair, long and fine; of course, she probably had beautiful hair naturally. One must not suppose that the egg shampoo would be sure to change scant locks into beautiful ones. She brushed her hair a great deal at night and morning, and that, no doubt, contributed largely to the beauty of her hair. She always gave her hair a thorough brushing before commencing the shampoo, then, having beaten the egg slightly she poured it over her head and worked it well into the scalp with her finger-tips, and it made quite a lather all over her head. Then she rinsed it in nine waters.

The water must not be warmer than tepid or it will cause the egg to congeal. It is necessary to rinse it as often as nine times to remove every trace of the egg and to thoroughly cleanse the hair, which should be shaken up and down in the water each time a good deal. Give a last rinse in very cold water.

The Hair-Brush

Between shampoos the hair can be kept clean by systematic brushing every night. To accomplish this in the quickest and easiest way, part the hair in several places with a comb, and then take the brush and brush out each strand. It is a good plan, and really does not take much time, to divide the hair into five parts, one over the forehead and two parts on each side of the head, and then brush well but not too hard. The brush used should be of medium stiffness. Never use a wire brush nor one with bristles so stiff that they hurt the head.

The best and easiest way to apply any liquid hair tonic is by means of the hair brush. If possible, keep one solely for this purpose. Carefully pour a few drops on the bristles at the end of the brush and then immediately apply it to a parting in the hair. Hair that is very dry at the roots or hair that has a tendency to turn grey prematurely, should be carefully oiled once a week. Put a little castor oil or olive oil on a small saucer, part the hair in different places and apply the oil to the roots with the finger tips using only a drop



Thorough Rinsing is Requisite. Sometimes as many as nine rinsings are necessary before hair is free of soap.

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They use "Diamond Dyes" and Add Years of Wear to Old, Faded Garments—Really Fun!



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Don't worry about perfect results. Just use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any material, whether wool or silk; linen, cotton or mixed goods.

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Crown Brand Syrup

for COOKING BAKING CANDY-MAKING

Sunlight Wash Days

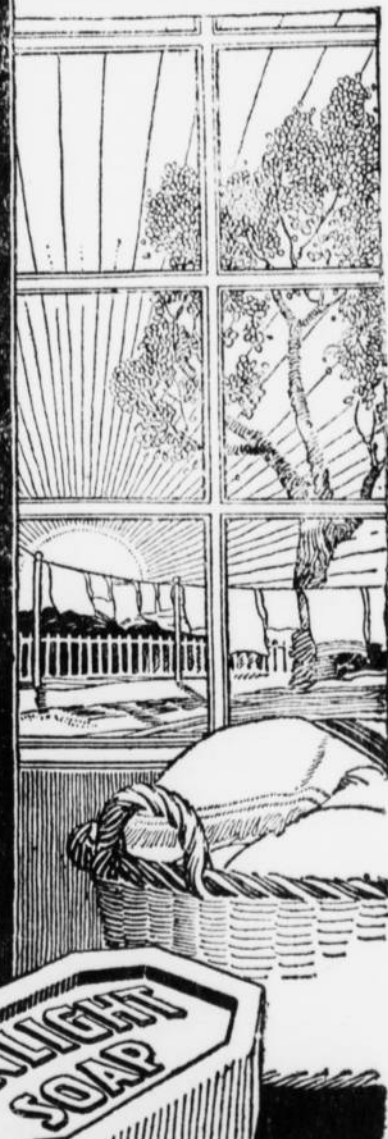
A Sunlight Wash Day is free from the toil and labour usually associated with washing because Sunlight Soap washes clothes beautifully clean and white without rubbing or scrubbing.

Sunlight Soap

being the surest, gentlest, purest of all cleansers is kind to the clothes—they last ever so much longer—kind to the hands, too. Insist on getting the Soap you ask for—**SUNLIGHT.**

Try Sunlight for yourself and see.

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New Doo Dad Pictures

**Ready
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Just at the last minute we got a letter from Doc Sawbones, saying that he had a look over some of the new pictures the artist is drawing, and that when the boys and girls see them they are sure to go wild over them, for they are the funniest pictures and stories you can imagine. And the Doo Dads have put on some great stunts for the artist just to show the boys and girls how really funny they can be. Don't forget to watch this page for news from the Doctor and artist as to when the new pictures will appear.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

Lowe's



Learn to Vernicol
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When you saw the beautiful finish on your friend's new dining room table top, didn't it make yours look kind of dingy when you got home? Didn't it start you scheming how to get a new one?

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First be sure the surface is clean and grease free. Then a bit of sandpaper to smooth

off rough spots. Then start Vernicolling. That's all there is to it. It will go on like cream. It's a lot easier than painting, because the Vernicol itself smooths up smooth as glass.

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or two of oil for the whole operation.

If the hair is thin, comes out badly or seems to be in an unhealthy condition a tonic should be applied. Apply the tonic every night for a week, then every second night for the next week, and finally every third night. A very beneficial tonic can be made by mixing three tablespoonfuls of castor oil in a pint of bay rum. Persistent use of this will stop the hair from falling out and so will cause an increased growth. But it must be used regularly and steadily; no hair tonic that is used only once or twice, and after that occasionally, will have any effect. The tonic given above should not be used on hair that is naturally too oily. A little witch hazel rubbed into the scalp regularly will be beneficial for such hair. Hair will be much less apt to be oily if it is ventilated every night. After being firmly rolled up and pinned to the head all day the hair needs air almost as much as a room does that has been shut up all day. Just before undressing take the hair down, shake it loosely about and gently run the fingers over the scalp and through the hair. Leave the hair hanging until ready for bed, then brush it carefully and braid it in a loose braid. It is injurious to the hair to let it stay done up all night on the head as it has been worn during the day.

Avoid using a patent hair tonic about which you know nothing. Often a tonic which will agree with some heads of hair will be positively injurious to others. Worry and anxiety will usually do more to destroy the beauty of one's hair in a week or two than weeks of care can restore. A bad state of nerves will cause the hair to fall out. In such cases one will have to build up the health from the foundation before one can hope to see results from any tonic applied to the hair.

Religion and Life

Continued from Page 37

and leading in the solution of social injustices and inequalities. Many ministers, themselves quite underpaid according to the wages of artisans, have forgotten their own need and become the ardent apostles of a better social order.

But there is still one important count. The man outside scores here every time. We have to admit the old, old story of the inconsistencies of professing Christians. If we question any number of men and women outside the churches, what do they say? Some would have this answer and that, specimens of which we have tried to give, but the chief answer that would crop up continually would be that Mr. Blank and Mrs. So-and-so don't live out their profession. Rev. R. J. Campbell when minister of the City Temple once courageously invited working men who were opposed to the churches to come and have a conference with him as to their reasons. The men did their own talking and Mr. Campbell says that the main burden of their talk was the inconsistencies of professing Christians. There it is. The main reason why we have not impressed the outsiders is that our lives have not been impressive. In old time men knew of the disciples that "they had been with Jesus." Too often, they do not know it of us.

There is another side to all this, especially the last paragraph but I am unable to put it. Next week I want to try to look at the remedy—what can we do to bring within our fold the man now outside.

Beating the High Cost of Living

Business and professional men as well as other workers in many parts of Alabama and other southern states are fighting the high cost of clothing by wearing overalls. A committee representing the retail clothiers of Birmingham, Ala., requested the newspaper publishers of that city not to publish news of the movement, because it was causing the idea to spread and hurting their business. The publishers, however, refused this request, and made public the attempt to muzzle them. The most effective means by which the individual can escape the high cost of living is to do without all luxuries for which exorbitant prices are charged. If you can't get value for your money now, save it; it will buy more later on when prices come down.



Cuticura Is What You Need For Your Hair and Scalp

Dandruff kills the hair. Cuticura kills dandruff. Try this treatment. Before retiring rub Cuticura Ointment into parts all over the scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. Dandruff usually disappears, hair stops falling and becomes thick, live and healthy.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Prize Winners in the March Doo Dads' Contest

The Doc. says it is getting harder every month to pick out the winners—so many of the boys and girls do such good work in coloring the contest sheets. He has to go over them ever so often before he can decide on the three who are to get the cash prizes.

DOCTOR SAWBONES AWARDED THE CASH PRIZES TO—

Doc. Sawbones was so busy this week picking out the prize winners and sending out the prizes and certificates that he did not have any time to give us news about how the new pictures were coming along. So we had to get out and hustle for some news ourselves and this is what we discovered.

\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
1st Prize	EDITH WRENSHALL	\$5.00		
2nd Prize	HOWARD WADE	\$3.00		
3rd Prize	CHAS. CHAPMAN	\$2.00		
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00

He is very glad to have the new Certificate of Merit to send to those who done so well but did not quite succeed in getting a cash prize.



Percy Haw Haw

Even Doo Land is all Excited over the New Pictures

Hello! Hello! I say Sammy have you seen the new pictures the artist is making of us? By jove, I look fine.

Now Percy, don't delay me—I am on my way to see those very pictures and have no time to talk. See you later.



Sleepy Sam



Flannel Feet the Cop

Hi! there Mike—what's all the merry tune about? You're disturbing the peace.

Don't ask silly questions, Flannel Feet—just go and see those new pictures the artist is making, then you'll know.



Merry Mike



Old Man Grouch

Aw! Sandy you make me tired, always blowing on those pipes of yours, there are others of us in the new pictures too and we are not making so much noise about it either.

Sandy pays no attention, still plays "Cock o' the North." That's his opinion of the new pictures.



Sandy the Piper



Roly

Say, Poly! Did you see my pet bug performing for the artist in those new pictures he is making, he's some smart bug.

Roly, you and your bug don't count in these new pictures, I am the whole show, it's me that the boys and girls are waiting to see.



Poly

Never Say Fail

If you did not win a prize in March don't give up, try harder than ever to win one in April or May. Just you write Doc. Sawbones for advice and he will tell you how to get a contest sheet and a Doo Dad book. Don't put it off—fill in the coupon right now and mail it first chance you have.

DOCTOR SAWBONES,
290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Doc.—I want Arch. Dale's Great Big Doo Dad Book. Get a hustle on and tell me right away how I can get it free.

My Name is

My P.O. is Prov.

I am years old. Boy or Girl



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WRITE ANY CANADIAN NATIONAL AGENT

Don't Let Him Drive YOU!

THE dry weather last year will produce a mighty big crop of gophers this coming season. Therefore, Mr. Farmer, go for the gophers, or they'll go for you!

Kill-Em-Quick

It's made to kill gophers as if they were flies, and it does it. It's time tested. Once used, you will use nothing else. Each season we double sales because Kill-Em-Quick always works wonders. There's nothing as good.

It's like dynamite—great strength in a small package. Make no mistake. Take no substitute. Kill-Em-Quick by all odds produces the most dead gophers for the least money! \$1.20 takes care of 100 acres.

Kill-Em-Quick saves from 1 to 10 bushels an acre. Say it saves only two bushels. 200 bushels saved on 100 acres, with wheat at \$1.90 per bushel, saves \$380. You make a net profit of \$378.80 on a \$1.20 investment! So, buy Kill-Em-Quick now. If your dealer is out of it we'll supply you post paid!

Kill-Em-Quick Company (Canada) Ltd.
Regina, Sask.

See March issue for announcement of cash prizes to boys and girls—also to Dealers.

100-acre size, \$1.20
40-acre size, 60c

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Parliamentary News

Continued from Page 3

crimination against wives and children of naturalized British subjects has been removed.

Quebec and Education

The week opened with discussion of a resolution moved by Dr. Edwards, the somewhat fiery anti-Quebec member for Frontenac, favoring the establishment at Ottawa of a federal bureau of education to co-operate with the provincial authorities in educational matters, more particularly in connection with the teaching of the foreign elements in the country, such things as good Canadian citizens should know. Mr. Edwards was quite lamb-like and mild in his opening remarks. But his hire was aroused by the opposition of Quebec members, and his closing speech in withdrawing his motion was marked by characteristic flings at French Canadians and their representatives in parliament.

The disinclination of Quebec members to approve of the proposal to establish a federal educational bureau was based primarily upon the ground that matters relating to education must lie solely within the jurisdiction of the various provinces. Back of this attitude is undoubtedly the fear that the proposal, if adopted, would possibly lead to a curtailment of the rights of the provinces as established by the B.N.A. Act.

The resolution was withdrawn because Sir George Foster, for a variety of reasons, including lack of money, declined to hear of it at present.

Some support for the resolution came from the progressives, Dr. Michael Clark expressing the opinion that Dr. Edwards had done a national service in presenting it. He thought there was too much provincialism abroad in Canada and was disinclined to take much stock in the constitutional argument. Mr. Levi Thompson also spoke favorably of the plan. An exchange of ideas would do good and not harm, he asserted.

Mackenzie King's War Record

In a speech described by a leading parliamentary press correspondent as "a fine example of restrained eloquence," Hon. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, on Tuesday, replied to attacks which have been made upon him because he did not loom larger in connection with war matters during the four years of the great strife in Europe. Undoubtedly, the speech made a good impression in the House because of Mr. King's evident sincerity and belief that the call of duty to kith and kin in distress and the services rendered by him in connection with the settlement of labor troubles in the United States made it impossible for him to do more. Family circumstances, which limited the character of his war services, included the blindness of an aged father, a brother stricken with tuberculosis, which necessitated the removal of himself and his family to Colorado to undergo a long treatment, and a mother in need of assistance. Both parents died before the close of the war. "As I look back upon those years of the war, so full of poignant suffering for the whole of mankind," said Mr. King, "I cannot but experience a sense of gratitude that in the world ordeal it was given to me to share in so intimate a way the suffering of others, and with it all, so large a measure of opportunity to do my duty as God gave it to me to see my duty at that time."

Mr. King denied that he had ever ceased to be a resident of Canada, and refuted assertions as to his employment by the Rockefellers and Standard Oil interests. He explained that his study of industrial conditions and work in connection with the settlement of strikes, with the purpose of increasing the supply of war materials, was undertaken on behalf of the Rockefeller foundation, a philanthropic organization which had spent millions of dollars on relief work during the war. He maintained that he had received no remuneration for his work in settling the Colorado mining disputes, and read letters from many prominent corporations in acknowledgment of the value and advice given by him during the war period. Mr. King, in fervent tones, assured the House that his conscience was clear because he had performed the work for which he was best fitted.

The House was slightly horrified when

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We will repair it so you may
have the use of it when the Spring
rush commences.

"WE HURRY"

THOMPSON "The Jeweler" Minnedosa, Man.

it learned on Tuesday that the new parliament buildings will cost all of ten million dollars. Well onto eight millions has already been spent and the House was asked by Hon. J. D. Reid to provide another two millions. The ten millions will include the cost of furniture because it is proposed to provide the members rooms with desks at a cost of \$180 each. To this, strong exception was taken by A. R. McMaster, who was sure that desks could be bought for less money. Mr. McMaster likewise objected to a proposal to pay forty dollars each for wastepaper baskets. But pleas for economy received no support from the government side of the House and the minister intimated that the architect's fee of five per cent. on five million dollars, the original estimate of the cost of construction, would have to be increased or he would lose money. The cost of the architect staff and plans, it was explained, had to be paid out of this sum.

Purchasing Commission Proposed

A resolution, upon which a bill will be based, providing for the naming of a permanent purchasing commission for the government departments was considered on Wednesday without headway being made. It was in charge of Sir George Foster. A year ago similar legislation was introduced by Hon. N. W. Rowell, but it was thrown overboard in order to lighten the sessional load. The proposed commission would, in a large measure, replace the war purchasing commission which has been in operation in recent years. Sir George told the House that a minister would be at the head of the commission and purchases would be made on requisition from the various departments.

Strong criticism of the proposal came from Hon. W. S. Fielding, because the commission would not make purchases for the government system of railways and the government merchant marine service. While approving of the principle of the proposal he said it was absurd to establish a commission which would have charge of not more than 25 per cent. of purchases made for the government services. Opposition to the resolution was also voiced by government supporters, including John Best and W. F. Cockshutt, both of whom were inclined to the view that the government should not depart from the system of local patronage.

Mackenzie King predicted trouble when the minister differed with the commissioners, but Sir George Foster made light of this argument and asserted that the commission would wipe out what remains of patronage. He announced the determination of the government to put the bill through before the end of the session.

Voted with Government

The cross bench group of members lined up with the government on Wednesday, when Isaac Pedlow, South Renfrew, proposed to chloroform Mr. Rowell's Food and Drugs Act. The amendment, which was designed to prevent third reading of the bill, was rejected on a vote of 100 to 57, a government majority of 43. The progressives regarded the amendment as unnecessary obstruction to a good piece of legislation and governed themselves accordingly, thereby demonstrating the value of having a body of independent public opinion in the House.

There are nearly 3,000,000 members of co-operative distributing societies in Great Britain, mostly heads of families. It is estimated that the purchasing for 15,000,000 people is on the co-operative plan.

HORSES

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL
Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary.
Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand.
Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses
are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-
year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can
always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares
and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap.
Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and
attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a
specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E.5499. Layzell
& Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

BERRY CREEK RANCH—CANADA'S LARGEST
shire stud. We have for sale a number of
shire mares, all ages, of the choicest blood and
breeding. Also some stallions—big, drafty,
clean-legged horses which will suit you. Also
choice heavy grades, singly, in teams, or car-load
lots. Prices moderate. J. W. Forster & Sons,
Nateby P.O., Alta. 16-2

SELLING—REGISTERED PERCHERON STAL-
lion, Blummer (6380), three years old, weight
about 1,700 pounds, color black. Reason for
selling, horse is related here. Will consider
young livestock as part payment. Apply Box
57, Liberty, Sask. 16-2

POUND'S, LTD., RIBSTONE, ALTA.—SELLING
Jubilee Imperialist (756) hackney; first, Provincial
Exhibition; dam, first, London; second,
Toronto; sire, first, New York. Winner in any
field. Sound. 16-2

FOR SALE—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STAL-
lion Crossrig Yet, 13527 (16894), aged 10 years,
1,800 pounds. Guaranteed foal getter, enrolled
under schedule A. Will club if not sold. Clubbed
1919 at Harte. Henry Sangster, Oak Bluff,
Man. 16-2

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO
horses infested with bots and worms is wasted.
Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and
aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products
Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

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both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature
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FOR SALE—IMPORTED DALE GREY PER-
cheron stallion (5817), seven years, 2,000 lbs.
Sound and in good health. Sure foal getter.
Has been three years on same route. Terms
right. A. Fessant, Claydon, Sask. 14-7

SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STAL-
lion, Memorandum, rising 12; sire, Memento;
dam, Lottie Royell by Royell. Travelled three
years in this district and left 65 per cent. foals.
Price \$500. Apply R. A. Allan, Dalroy, Alta. 15-4

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED PER-
cheron stallion, weight 2,000, rising seven, black;
price \$1,200. Splendid individual. Will trade
for cattle, sheep or heavy horses. Gilbert Bros.,
Carstairs, Alta. 15-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED CLYDE-
dale stallion, eight years old. Three years on one
route. Trade for cattle or young horses. Jas. C.
Whiteside, Scentre, Sask. 15-3

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STAL-
lion, nine years old, class A certificate, weight
1,800. Apply W. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 17-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON
stallion. Cheap and on easy terms, or will
exchange for work horses. R. A. Smith, Sperling,
Man. 17-2

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS FROM
one to three years old, sound, bred from im-
ported stock. J. C. Hutchison, Gleichen, Al-
berta. 16-3

SELLING—REGISTERED PERCHERON STAL-
lion, rising three, dark grey. Should make ton
horse. Has good feet and legs. D. L. Loree
Nanton, Alta. 15-3

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN
stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes
50¢ - stallion service books. 35¢ J. H. Graham,
Saskatoon, Sask. 12tf

FOR SALE—A CHOICE REGISTERED PER-
cheron stallion, rising three. Snap for cash, or
will trade on farm or town property. A. Vater,
Wadena, Sask. 17-2

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION,
five years old, 1,700. Registered. A. D. G.
Finlay, Cornucopia, Alta. 17-2

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION,
rising four, weight 1,700. Sire of sire, Buchlyvie.
Anderson & Driscoll, Dube, Sask. 8-10

SUFFOLK STALLIONS, ALL AGES, FROM
finest imported stock. Also car of young work
horses. S. Pearce, Ravensburg, Sask. 8-10

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, SENS-
ation, imported, 13667. Foaled 1911. Sure
getter. John Beaton, Delia, Alta. 15-3

FOR SALE—HACKNEY STALLION, PRIDE OF
Rock Lake, 923, raising four years. William
Wright, Plumas, Man. 15-4

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE
stallion, two years, weight about 1,500. J. N.
Edwards, Kinenid, Sask. 15-3

CATTLE

SELLING—HEREFORD HEIFERS AND
heifer calves, Fairfax breeding; also few cows in
calf and with calves at foot, by Ronald Fairfax
(21511). We also have few young bulls left.
Prices reasonable. All this stock has been well
wintered, and are in good shape to go out on the
grass. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm,
Moosomin, Sask. 14-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANG-
us cows with calves at foot, from \$250 up.
Calves sired by Major of Wester Fowls, imp.,
weight over the ton. Yearling heifers \$135,
also nine bulls \$140 up. John Sim, Sunny Brae
Stock Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 16-3

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—10 HEIFERS,
ranging in age from six months to three years.
Sired by Shenley Baronet 2nd (107628). Prices
\$175 to \$500. Come and see them. Duncan
Stewart, Burnbank Farm, Westbourne, Man. 17-2

FOR SALE—12 HEREFORD BULLS, AGES
from eight to 18 months, sired by Mark Fairfax
and Refiner 32nd. Further particulars, W. H.
Campbell, Sturgeonville, Alta. 17-5

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CATTLE—(Continued)

GREENWOOD HEREFORD FARM—CAR LOAD
of young cows, some yearling and two-year-old
heifers and bulls of serviceable age for sale.
Reasonable prices. Vernon W. Smith, owner,
Camrose, Alta. 16-2

SELLING—AYRSHIRE HEIFER, \$125, 14
months. Also yearling Ayrshire bull, \$100. Not
related. Splendid chance for a good start in
our favorites. W. H. MacKee, Miniota,
Man. 15-3

OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPION-
ship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, in-
cluding Chicago International. Write us. Jean
du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-1f

SELLING—TEN HEAD REGISTERED HOL-
stein cattle; six cows, all milking in May, eldest
cow six years; three bulls four months and one
bull two years old. R. K. Smith, Oak Lake,
Man. 16-2

SELLING—DOLESTON BULL CALF, ABOUT 18
months. Holstein strain, good order, big and
growthy. Prize winner local exhibition. Pedigree
furnished. Price \$125. E. A. MacNutt,
Saltcoats, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—SHORTHORN BULL, 16 MONTHS.
First at local shows. Sire, White Cloud; dam,
Gainford Pearl, by Gainford Marquis and out of a
an imported cow. John G. Corbett, Goodlands,
Man. 16-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL,
yearling, good breeding and conformation.
Price, \$150. John B. Slimmon, Stoughton,
Sask. 16-2

FOR QUICK SALE—ABERDEEN-ANGUS
bulls, 11 and 12 months old. Thick, blocky
lads. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 13-5

SELLING—RED POLLED BULLS. Sired by
half brother to world's champion cow. Hoosier
Stock Farm, Galahad, Alta. 16-4

FOR SALE—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS—HAVE
two growthy bulls, 16 months old. Price \$200.00
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FOR SALE—FOUR RED POLLED BULLS,
from good milkers. Ages from 10 months to
two years. K. McLeod, Macdonald, Man. 17-2

FOR SALE—11 GRADE ANGUS HEIFERS,
two and one year; three calves. T. Vogt,
Edrains, Man. 16-2

SELLING—TWO GOOD REGISTERED SHORT-
horn bulls, 11 and 12 months, color red. A.
McManes, Alexander, Man. 17-4

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED RED POLLED
bull, aged six years old. William Meyer, Dilke,
Sask. 16-2

CATTLE—(Continued)

FOR SALE—SPLENDID DARK RED REGIS-
tered Shorthorn bull, 13 months old, sired by
Shenley Diamond; bred by Van Horn. Price
\$150. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumas, Man. 15-4

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS (D-P TYPE),
gift-edged breeding. Dr. Hopkins, Stockwell
Farm, Surbiton, Sask. 15-4

TROTTER'S, BRANDON, HAVE A NUMBER
of good milch cows due to freshen shortly, some
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FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE, BULLS
and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 16-2

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Morland, Crystal City, Man. 14-4

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-
ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED-POLLED
bulls. E. Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 16-5

SHEEP

SELLING—400 EWES, TO LAMB ABOUT MAY
15th. D. S. Robb, 417 Grain Exchange, Phone
M2800, Winnipeg, Man. 16-2

SWINE

DUROC-JERSEYS—ORDERS BOOKED FOR
spring pigs. Parent stock highest quality. One,
\$15. Reduction for unrelated pairs or trios;
seven or eight weeks; small deposit. E. A.
MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 16-3

WANTED—ONE CHOICE PURE-BRED IF
possible Yorkshire sow to farrow in May, second
or third litter. State record, price and weight.
Dr. Eason, Lanigan, Sask. 16-2

YORKSHIRES—EARLY APRIL FARROW,
from mature sows. Either sex, with pedigree,
\$15 each. O. S. Martin, Govan, Sask. 16-3

SELLING—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA
boar, 12 months old. John E. Condon, Moore
Park, Man. 17-2

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE
boar, 13 months, \$40. Wm. Snow, Strassburg,
Sask. 16-2

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES FOR
May delivery. \$15. William H. Burrows,
Lanigan, Alta. 17-3

FOR SALE—EXTRA CHOICE REGISTERED
Poland-China hogs (both sexes). \$20 each.
Write to George Dobson, Ninga, Man. 16-2

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, SPRING
litters. Gilts to farrow July. M. J. Howes &
Sons, Willow Farm, Millet, Alta. 16-2

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

SWINE—continued

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED YORK-
shire pigs, farrowed March 17 and 28, \$15 at six
weeks old, pedigrees included. W. H. Lucy
Rosedale Farm, Elgin, Man. 15-4

IMPROVED REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS.
From large mature sows. Sutter Bros., Redvers,
Sask. 16-8

TAMWORTH'S—ALL AGES, EXHIBITION
quality. E. W. Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 15-4

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE OR
young horses—Clydesdale stallion, rising four
H. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR HORSES—20
cattle. S. Brooks, Cheviot, Sask. 16-2

DOGS

FOR SALE—SIX WOLFHOUND PUPS, ABOUT
seven weeks old. Price \$15 a pair. Off guaran-
teed stock to catch and kill. Herbert Doyle,
Young, Sask. 16-2

ABLE, COLLIE PUPS, PURE-BRED, SIX
weeks, males, \$10; female, \$7.00. Geo. Grant,
Storthooks, Sask. 15-4

SELLING—PUPS THAT WILL MAKE BIG,
fast Stagbushes. \$10 a pair. O. R. Gudeman,
Box 135, Dundurn, Sask. 16-2

PRIZE RETRIEVER DOG AND SOME PUPS,
from \$5.00 up. Carver, 180 Polson, Winnipeg

POTATOES

FOR SALE—35 BUSHELS EARLY OHIO SEED
potatoes. \$3.50 per bushel sacked. L. M.
Pinder, McLean, Sask. 17-2

FURS

MAKE MONEY—YOU CAN HANDLE AND TAN
your own furs and skins, hair on or off. You
can make up-to-date lined fur rugs with fur
heads, open mouth finish. My tan formulas
and time and labor-saving methods enable you
to do this profitable work at small cost. No
former experience necessary. You are certain
of success; no spoiled skins. Complete formulas
and instructions, only \$3.00 postpaid. Edwin
Dixon, Taxidermist, Unionville, Ontario.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE
for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise
Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVER-
ed your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 17-5

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN
Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St.
Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and
thus be sure of getting every last cent of value
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carefully handled. Orders placed with us get
special attention. Try us and be convinced.
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HONEY

NEW CROP IN JULY—WEIR BROS., 60 CHES-
ter Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 10tf

SITUATIONS

EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15
to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show
cards. No canvassing. We instruct you and
keep you supplied with steady work. Write or
call. Brennan Show Card System, 50 Currie
Building, 269 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT OF ALBERTA
and Saskatchewan, where not already represen-
ted, Agents to write fire, livestock and hail
insurance. Good contract for the right man.
Apply Great North Insurance Company, Nova
Scotia Bank Building, Regina, Sask. 14-8

EDITORIAL POSITION WANTED—THOR-
oughly trained printer and journalist is open for
engagement either as editor or associate editor of
special publicist. Good political and general
writer. References given. Box 31, Grain
Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 16-2

WANTED—BLACKSMITH TO CONDUCT HIS
own business for new town of Kelvington, Sask.;
first-class on farm work, shares, shoeing, etc.
Templeton, Secretary - Treasurer Kelvington
Grain Growers' Association.

WANTED—A CAPABLE HOUSEKEEPER TO
keep house on a farm for father and two sons.
Apply to D. R. Law, Eden, Man. 16-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SPIRITISM, WHAT IS IT? WHENCE ITS
source and power? For facts read special book-
let: "What Say the Scriptures About Spiritism?"
Postpaid, 20 cents. Bible Study Club, Box
1622, Winnipeg. 17tf

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR
shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and
better than galvanized iron. Quick service.
Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

BEULAH MISSION RESCUE AND MATER-
nity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Mat-
ron, Box 1118, Edmonton, Alta. 16-2

VICTORY BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD
J. B. Martin, 232, Curry Building, Winnipeg. 14-4

TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS

EGGS FOR HATCHING—BRONZE TURKEYS. \$7.00 for 9; Embled or African geese eggs, \$5.00 for 5; Rouen or Pekin ducks eggs, \$2.00 for 10, or \$5.00 for 30. J. H. Rutherford, Albion, Ontario. 16-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—HARDEST, quick maturing, good layers; do not stray or lay away. Eggs, 25c each. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 16-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, FROM pure-bred, imported stock. Price 40 cents per egg. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 15-4

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM OUR OWN special laying strain pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. First prize winners. Pens one and two \$3.00 and \$4.00 per setting of 15 eggs, or \$12 and \$15 per 100. W. S. Millen, Box 451, Leduc, Alta. 16-2

TWENTY YEARS BREEDING BARRED ROCKS. Selected birds got by Calgary prize winners mated with exhibition males. High quality, good layers. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per setting prepaid. T. E. Bowman, Aldersyde, Alta. 16-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 PER SETTING. Manitoba Agricultural College laying strain. Farm flock; free range. Record of performance for January, February, March, April, 1918, and 1919: 3,400 and 2,925 eggs for 60 hens. George Porteous, Springville, Sask. 17-2

SELLING—BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM first-prize pullet mating pen, Brandon; also third prize cockerel mating. \$5.00 setting. Pen three same breeding as cockerel pen, \$3.00. Rev. Leith & Son, Brandon, RR 5, Man. 14-4

STANDARD BRED BARRED ROCKS, PULLET mating, splendid winter layers. Pens headed by Hotterman's Aristocrats Direct. Eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Mrs. Dumbrell, Long Acre Poultry Farm, Charleswood, Man. 14-4

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON TWO firsts, second, third, fifth, sixth, special and bronze medal, Toronto. Won over 100 prizes Regina and Brandon. Eggs \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 17-2

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCKS, PULLET MATING, setting, \$3.50. Holterman's Aristocrats, headed by Wallace's prize cockerel. Save this ad. Judd, 1007 Temperance, Street, Saskatoon, Sask. 16-2

McOPA FARM BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM stock with generations of bred-to-lay in them, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 for 30. Satisfactory hatch or will replace. W. R. Barker, Delordine, Man. 17-4

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, EXHIBITION pens, \$5.00 for 15; \$10 for 40. Farm flock, all selected birds, \$3.00 for 15; \$12 for 100. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax Street, Regina. 17-3

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—ABSOLUTELY pure-bred. Prize-winners. Record layers. Eggs, \$1.00, \$5.00 and \$7.00 setting of 15. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 15-7

FROM LARGE, BEAUTIFUL PURE-BRED BARRED Rocks, good layers, baby chicks, 35 cents each; 15 eggs, \$2.75; 30, \$5.00. Wm. C. Hurley, Delisle, Sask. 15-3

FOR SALE—PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$2 FOR 15; duck eggs, \$2 for 10; \$2 for three goose eggs, setting for one hen. Mrs. R. Tiede, Reburn, Man. 14-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, \$2.50 for 15. M.A.C. imported laying strain. Mrs. N. C. Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 14-4

SELLING—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK eggs, \$3.00 per 15; baby chicks, 35 cents each. A. M. Tambyln, Corretta Dell Farm, Delisle, Sask. 14-4

STOP—BUY THE ONLY GENUINE BUSY "B" Barred Rock eggs from Mrs. A. Cooper, Treebank, Man. 15, \$6.00; 30, \$10; Lilac trees, doz., \$1.00. 12-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, from prize-winners, good laying strain, \$2.00 setting of 13. R. Fraser, Munson, Alta. 14-5

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED BARRED Rocks. Bred from leading strains in Canada. \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30; \$15 for 144. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 16-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 PER SETTING; three settings, \$5.00. Manitoba Agriculture College laying strain. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 17-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching from choice large, well marked birds, \$3.00 15; \$5.00 30. Mrs. Sidney Martin, Togo, Sask. 17-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, from choice laying stock, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting of 15. Mrs. H. Bagz, Abernethy, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$3.00, 15, C. H. Hand, Stettler, Alta. 17-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 per 15; \$6.00, 50; \$10, 100. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 17-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 PER setting 15; from prize-winning birds. Mrs. Stent, Hillside, Farm, Carlyle, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 setting of 13, or \$9.00 for five settings. Chas. Weaver, Delordine, Man. 17-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, No 1 PEN, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.75; No. 2 pen, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.75. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 17-2

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, \$3.00, 15; Bronze turkey eggs, 50 cents each. Mrs. Harris Ruttle, Springville, Sask. 17-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$8.00 100; \$1.50 FOR 13. All winter layers (not only March starters). E. Maire, Islay, Alberta. 17-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 PER 15; \$12 PER 100. Laying strain. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 17-3

PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30. Mrs. H. Dencker, Lancer, Sask. 17-3

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 per 15, \$6.75 for 45, \$12, 100. P. Wilson, Belle Plaine, Sask. 17-3

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK EGGS, AGRI- cultural College and imported strain, \$2.50 for 15. E. Medd, Adanac, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—GOOD LAY- ing strain. Eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$8.00, 100. H. C. Baker, Nutana, Sask. 16-2

BARRED ROCK—GUILD'S LAYING—STRAIN. Eggs for hatching, \$1.60 for 15; \$3.00 for 30. A. McElroy, Neepawa, Man. 16-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 for 15; \$10 per hundred. Mrs. Ruddell, Elm Creek, Man. 16-2

SELLING—15 EGGS \$3.00. FROM MY BEAUTY pen of B.B. Rocks (cockerels all sold). R. N. Nunnemaker, Jenner Alta. 16-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 for 15. Arthur Tatlock, Blackfalds, Alta. 16-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 FOR 15, \$4.50 for 30. Mrs. George Ballard, Francis, Sask. 15-3

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$3.50 PER 15, three settings, \$10. Geo. H. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 15-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15; \$13 per 100. D. Ebberts, Sturgeon Valley, Sask. 15-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 PER setting, 15. From prize-winning birds. W. C. Davis, Springville, Sask. 13-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 PER 15. FROM well-marked, selected layers. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 14-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3.00 for 15; \$15 per 100. From the kind it pays to grow. H. Gardner, Macdonald, Man. 14-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3.00 per setting. A few cockerels left yet, \$5.00 each. F. E. Merritt, Melita, Man. 14-4

BARRED ROCKS—FINE SHOW QUALITY. Eggs \$5.00 setting. Willis, Boharm, Sask. 16-2

WYANDOTTES

FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS OF REGAL AND Dorcas strain, Martin's White Wyandottes from choice, high-priced stock. Will produce birds of quality, appearance and best laying strain, \$5.00 per setting. Save \$10, raise your own roosters. J. D. Meikle, Curman, Man. 16-2

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, \$2.00 per 15; \$10 per 100. Record during January, February, March, 1920, for 50 pullets, 2,427 eggs. George Cleland, Bengough, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE eggs, from choice utility stock at \$2.00 per 15 eggs. E. Thomas Shaw, Box 144, Imperial, Sask. 16-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, Barron and Guild, heavy winter-laying strain, crossed, \$2.00 for 15; \$12.50, 100. Byee, Ernfold, Sask. 16-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL STRAIN, eggs, \$2.50 setting. Also few cockerels and pullets left, \$4.00 each. Order early. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 16-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS, \$2.00 PER 15; \$3.75 per 30. Guarantee 10 chicks. If not, will replace at \$1.00 for 15. Chas. Shook, Wymark, Sask. 15-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—MY BIRDS WON 65 prizes the past season. Good layers. Eggs, \$3.00 per setting and up. E. H. Smart, Moosomin, Sask. 15-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—INTERNATIONAL laying contest prize winners, \$5.00 and \$3.00 setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 15-4

HATCHING EGGS—PARTRIDGE WYAN- dottes from prize-winning, heavy winter-laying strain, \$2.00 for 13; \$3.50 for 26. H. R. Bailey, Oak Lake, Man. 14-8

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dottes eggs. Book for spring. Choice eggs from our best winter layers. We only ship the best. \$2.50 for 15. Charles Traub, Togo, Sask. 13-10

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dottes eggs for hatching. From good layers \$1.50 for 15; \$10 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinlev, Sask. 12-5

MARTIN STRAIN ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dottes, \$2.00 15, \$3.50 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Edwin, Colquhoun, Waskada, Man. 17-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, PURE-BRED, GOOD layers, egg fertility high; settings \$2.00 for 15. Lathwell, 1430—8th Avenue, N.W., Calgary. 17-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN STRAIN, eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00, 30; less than eight chicks, refill at half-price. J. L. Pinder, Bludworth, Sask. 17-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES' EGGS FROM MY 220- egg strain, trapezoid, winter layers, \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 13-6

REX'S PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES heavy laying strain, eggs, \$2.00 setting of 15 W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 14-8

WHITE WYANDOTTES—BEST ALL ROUND fowl. Eggs from heavy layers. \$1.50 for 15. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 16-2

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$3.00 per 15. Laying strain of show birds. Ed. Garnett, Carman, Man. 16-2

PRIZE-WINNING SILVER LACED WYAN- dottes cockerels, \$5.00 each; yearlings, \$8.00. Lorne Jackson, Munson, Alberta. 16-2

EGGS FROM PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 60. Nellie Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 16-2

EGGS FROM MY BRED-TO-LAY WHITE Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. Templeton, Belmont, Man. 17-3

PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting of 15. John Sollman, Chipman, Alberta. 17-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, BRED FROM prize-winning stock, \$3.00 15. Elizabeth Arnot Bradwardine, Man. 17-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. Mayhew, Plumas, Man. 16-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, from good pure-bred stock, \$3.00 per 15. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 16-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING. Regal strain, \$2.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 100. John G. Lewis, Roland, Man. 16-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00. Good utility stock. Box 227, Battleford, Sask. 17-3

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.50 for 15. D. A. Goodbun, Shellmouth, Man. 17-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, PRIZE- winners, excellent layers. At Saskatoon, Regina, Asquith and Brandon, 1919 and 1920, won five first, six second, three third, eight fourth. Best collection and several other prizes. Eggs, \$7.00, \$5.00 and \$3.00 per setting; \$13.00, \$9.00 and \$5.00 two settings. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 14-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS for hatching from winter laying strain and of clear dark red; 15 eggs, \$3.00; 100 eggs, \$10. Baragar Bros., Elm Creek, Man. 13-2

EGGS FROM LARGE, DARK, BRILLIANT R. C. Reds, utility stock, \$2.00 per 15; \$10 per 100, exhibition mating, \$4.00 per 15. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 14-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$2.50 for 15, prize-winning stock, and good winter layers. C. R. Wyatt, Rocanville, Sask. 14-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, bred from prize stock, \$2.50 for 15, \$4.50 per 30; pen of 10 choice pullets, headed by prize cockerel, \$3.50 for 15. C. W. Deer, Tinv, Sask. 14-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS from winter layers, bred from prize-winning stock, 15 for \$2.50; 100 for \$10. Hal. H. Henders, Culross, Man. 17-5

ONE PURE-BRED, YEAR-OLD, R. C. RED cockerel, \$5.00; one Single Comb, \$3.50. Also eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 15. Jas. O. Johnston, Yellow Grass, Sask. 17-5

RASH'S PAYSTREAK REDS (SINGLE) EXHIBITION winners, heavy egg producers, settings, \$3.00; two for \$5.00, prepaid. R. L. Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 17-3

COATES' REDS, BOTH COMBS, EGGS, \$2.00 setting; from prize stock, extra quality, \$5.00 setting, 15 eggs. Write for mating list. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 17-3

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, PER setting, \$2.00. Carrie Hansworth, Cutknife, Sask. 17-2

EGGS FROM EXCELLENT MATINGS, PURE- bred Rose Comb Reds, Guild's laying strain, \$2.00 per 15. Miss Sayer, Grenfell, Sask. 17-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, from good layers, 15 for \$2.00. Archie D. Melrose, Cheviot, Sask. 17-2

PURE SINGLE COMB REDS, HEAVY-LAYING strain, prize-winning stock, eggs, \$9.00 per 100, setting \$2.00. A. Robblee, Cayley, Alta. 17-2

ROSE COMB REDS—HATCHING EGGS, prize stock, \$3.00 15. James Bagz, Springville, Sask. 15-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs. Special pen, \$2.50 per 15; \$15 per 100. F. Herman, Rocanville, Sask. 15-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS for hatching from selected pen, \$2.50 per setting. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 15-2

ROSE COMB REDS, SPLENDID LAYERS, eggs, \$2.00 15; 100 \$10.00. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 13-7

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, \$2.00 setting; \$9.00 per 100. James Sparkes, Rideville, Man. 14-4

SELLING—RHODE ISLAND REDS, PRIZE stock eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.75 per 30. Thos. Murray, Yellowgrass, Sask. 16-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$9.00 per 100; setting, \$2.00. A. W. Barber, Carruthers, Sask. 16-3

EGGS—R. C. R. L. REDS, \$2.00 FOR 15. GUAR- antee enclosed with eggs. Gerald Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask. 16-2

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, from Tom Barron, M.A.C. pullets and cockerels, from imported stock, \$2.50 for 15; \$4.50 for 30, \$13.50 for 100. Frank Hoddinott, Birnie, Man. 11-4

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING; \$9.00 per 100. Best British Columbia layers. Guaranteed. C. J. Wyatt, Diamond City, Alberta. 16-4

BARRON'S LARGE, BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN; Single Comb White Leghorns, eggs, \$2.00 15, \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 10-8

EGGS FROM HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorns, \$2.00 per setting; \$8.00 per 100. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 14-5

UNDEFEATED CHAMPIONS OF WEST S. C. White Leghorns, No. 7 pen, \$2.00 setting. Mating list free. A. A. Moreton, Box 489, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-4

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, Nels Linden's famous laying strain. They never set. 15, \$3.00; 30, \$5.00; 75, \$10. Lovat Stock Farm, Lovat, Sask. 17-2

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00 15; \$10 100. Alf. Noton, Boissevain, Man. 14-4

SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—PURE- breeds. Eggs, per 15, \$2.00. Eug. Grocer, Balcarres, Sask. 16-2

SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 15 for \$2.00; postpaid. R. L. Lovatt, Bladworth, Sask. 16-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.75 per 15. Margaret Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 16-5

BARRON'S LARGE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$8.00, 100. Albert Webber, Endiang, Alta. 17-3

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00, 15. Mrs. J. H. Fast, Fielding, Sask. 17-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, from selected stock, \$1.50 15; \$7.00, 100. H. P. Sherback, Killam, Alta. 17-2

PURE-BRED BARRON-FERRIS LAYING strain, \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 30; \$8.00, 100. J. Dykes, Creelman, Sask. 17-5

HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horns, \$2.50 per 15; cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Hugh Wilcox, Lashburn, Sask. 17-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BAR- ron's laying strain, eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$8.00, 100. Jessie Bond, Truax, Sask. 17-4

SINGLE COMB BROWN, ALSO WHITE LEG- horn eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 16-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Postage paid. Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Reburn, Man. 16-5

LAYING STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 15, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$8.00. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 16-4

ORPINGTONS

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching from good winter-laying strain, 2.50 for 13; also pure-bred Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, \$3.00 for 10. Ewhank Edmundson, Birtle, Man. 17-2

SELLING—EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY large, vigorous, solid Buffs. Free range. Pure-bred Buff Orpingtons, \$3.00 per setting; two settings, \$5.00. Mrs. R. C. Stanley, Torquay, Sask. 17-2

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, bred-to-lay; prize-winning stock. Satisfaction guaranteed, \$3.00 for 15. Walter Bros., Creelman, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM Clark's noted prize-winning line. \$4.00 for 15; \$15, 100. Unsatisfactory settings replaced half price. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 17-2

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, FINE color, genuine bred-to-lay, 10 years breeder, 15, \$3.00; 60, \$10. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. David Russell, Two Creeks, Man. 16-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, CHOICE utility stock, good winter layers, eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 14-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each. Best that money can buy. C. W. Walter, Deepdale, Man. 15-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, MAX- well's prize-winning strain, eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. W. D. Cowie, Dundurn, Sask. 14-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS—HEAVY WINTER layers, from prize-winning stock, eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Mrs. Amos Scott, Laura, Sask. 14-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING, laying strain, \$2.50 per 15. Wm. Halsall, Killam, Alta. 16-2

BUFF ORPINGTON, SHOW AND LAYING strain, eggs, 15, \$3.00; 50, \$7.00; 100, \$12. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 16-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—GOOD, FREE range, utility stock, \$2.00 per 15. Frank Hartman, Macoun, Sask. 16-2

SUNDRY BREEDS—Continued

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, \$2.75 per 15, or \$5.00 per 30; infertiles replaced once. Also few choice bronze turkey eggs for hatching, \$5.00 set of nine. Mrs. A. Keith, Carlyle, Sask.

WILLIAM OSBORNE, FOAM LAKE, SASK., breeder, exhibitor. Winner White Orpingtons, White Rocks. Eggs only, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$9.00, 100. Fertility guaranteed.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES EGG, Martin Regal heavy layers; also S.C.W. Leghorn eggs, Tom Barron heavy-laying strain, \$3.00 setting. Mrs. F. Rinn, Kaledia, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horns, also White Wyandottes, Regal Doreas eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$9.00 per 100. Mrs. R. McLennan, Ridgeville, Man. 14-4

WHITE LEGHORNS AND WHITE WYAN- dotties. Vigorous, heavy-laying strains. L. F. Solly, Lakeview Farm, Westholme, B.C. Write now for illustrated catalog. 14-12

EGGS FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE IS- land Reds, Smith's laying strain, \$2.00 for 15. Indian Runners, Ducks, white and fawn, 12 for \$2.00. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 15-3

BEST BABY CHICKS, BRED-TO-LAY LEG- horns and Barred Rocks. Prices right. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 8-13

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN AND Buff Orpington eggs, \$2.50 for 15. H. J. Stevenson, Boissevain, Manitoba. 14-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS EGGS, 15, \$1.75; 100, \$9.00. Chas. A. Boyd, Bethany, Man. 16-3

EGGS, \$5.00 PER 15; WHITE ROCK AND BUFF Orpington, winners at Regina and Saskatoon in 1919. F. A. Glass, Kerrobert, Sask. 16-4

BLACK LANGSHAN AND LIGHT BRAHMA eggs, \$2.50 for 15; Bronze Turkey eggs, 35 cents each. Albert White, Fairlight Sask. 16-3

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, FROM PRIZE-WIN- ning stock, 15 for \$2.50. Postmaster, Kirmuir, Alta.

PRIZE B. C. BLACK MINORCAS S. C. ANCON- as, winter layers, \$2.00 15. T. Merryweather, Grandview, Man.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$3.00, 15. HARDY Bros., Grenfell, Sask. 17-2

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg 49tf

FOR SALE—GENUINE STORK INCUBATOR, 120 egg. Hatches like the old hen. Guaranteed by manufacturer to hatch every hatchable egg. Price \$25. Also genuine cypher brooder, new, \$10. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask.

SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED catalogue of incubators, brooders, chick food, leg-bands, and a complete line of Poultry supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

SEED GRAIN

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. The tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

SEED OATS—EVERYONE OFFERING SEED claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

HARDY ALFALFA—GENUINE GRIMM—A pedigree selection of Grimm, D-No.19A. Grown here on my own farm. The parent-field sown 1916, still standing and getting better each year. The sample is excellent, but shows percentage of pigeon grass (foxtail). Price, \$75 per 100 lbs.; 80 cents in smaller quantities; samples 10 cents. You can make no mistake in sowing this alfalfa, and my price is no higher than ordinary seed. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 15-3

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEANED AND graded at Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, shipped by producer from elevator. 100 lb. lots, \$20, including bags; 500 lb. lots \$19, including bags. Communicate John McD. Davidson, Good Luck Ranch, Coaldale, Alta. 7-4

SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD, 1,800 BUSHELS Banner Seed oats, grown from registered seed, 1919, \$1.20 per bushel. Also small car, 1,400 bushels, good feed barley at \$1.42 per bushel. W. H. Newkirk, Cupar, Sask. 15-3

FOR SALE—ABOUT 40 BUSHELS RED BOBS wheat, grown on breaking, from last year's Guide seed, from Seager Wheeler, rather small and shrunk some, \$7.50 bushel, bags included. Will sell in only one lot. Thos. Lusted, Swan Lake, Man. 17-2

KITCHENER WHEAT—SNAP FOR QUICK sale. From Seager Wheeler seed—pure, cleaned, ready for seeder, \$3.00 bushel, cash with order; f.o.b. Grand Trunk or Canadian National. Two-bushel bags, 40c. extra. Andrew Anderson, Alsask, Sask. 16-4

SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, EXTRA GOOD re-cleaned seed, \$6.50 bushel, f.o.b. Glenavon. Will sell balance of my re-cleaned Marquis wheat grown from registered seed, at \$3.25 bushel. R. C. Mortimer, Glenavon, Sask. 16-4

SEED GRAIN—Continued

SELLING—SIX-ROWED BARLEY, FREE FROM wild oats, thoroughly cleaned, \$1.75 bushel. Bags included, \$2.00 bushel. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 16-3

BARLEY—500 BUSHELS, RECLEANED, \$1.90. Flax seed, 70 bushels, re-cleaned, \$6.00, good stuff; sacks at cost, f.o.b. Regent. Chas. Longman, Deloraine, Man. 17-3

WANTED—500 BUSHELS SPRING RYE. Sample with germination test requested; price per bushel, sacked. C. W. Robinson, Vermilion, Alta.

BANNER SEED OATS—FREE FROM WILD oats, 95% germination. \$1.25 per bushel f.o.b. Switzer Siding. Write John R. Hume, Aberfeldie Stock Farm, Souris, Man. 17-2

FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, to clear, \$17 hundred; bags included. Geo. Compton, Darlingford, Man.

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10.50 per bushel. Two bushel lots; sacks included. W. J. McNamara, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

SELLING—300 POUNDS OF PURE GRIMM'S alfalfa, 55 cents per pound, bags included. Chas. Cooper, Admiral, Sask. 17-2

FOR SALE—RYE GRASS SEED, \$20 PER 100 pounds. E. A. Pahnquist, Belle Plaine, Sask. 17-2

FALL WHEAT, \$3.00; RYE, \$2.50, CLEANED, bagged, f.o.b. Wadena. J. H. Lindsay, Kelvington, Sask.

SELLING—FALL RYE, \$2.25 BUSHEL, BAGS extra. W. R. Scott, Roblin, Man. 17-3

MILLET GOLDEN HUNGARIAN MIXED— Yielded four ton per acre, 1919. \$8.50 per 100, bags included. James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 16-3

SELLING—FALL RYE, CLEANED, \$2.50 BUSH- el. Timothy seed, 100 pound lots, \$15, bags included. Samples on request. Jas. A. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 16-4

MCKENZIE'S 96 SEED OATS, PERFECTLY clean, \$1.50, bags extra. T. Picard, Guernsey, Sask. 16-2

SELLING—1,825 BUSHELS GOOD, CLEAN Victory seed oats, \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Jansen, Sask. Phone 11-3-1. Francis Gehl. 16-2

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 20c lb. James McKelvey, Holmfild, Man. 16-2

TIMOTHY SEED, CLEAN, HIGH GERMINA- tion, 18 cents. G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 14-6

SELLING—FALL RYE, TESTED 90% GER- mination, \$2.25 bushel, sacks furnished. J. C. Hunt, Kinuso, Alta. 14-4

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE Bloom. \$20 per bushel f.o.b. Sintaluta, bags extra. W. G. Hill & Sons, Sintaluta, Sask. 16-4

FOR SALE—GENUINE GRIMM'S ALFALFA seed, Saskatchewan grown, 80 cents per pound. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask. 15-4

CAR BANNER SEED OATS—PRICE AND sample on application. H. Cuning, Kipling, Sask. 15-3

LEADER OATS—CLEAN, FROM HARRIS McFayden, \$1.50. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 15-3

SELLING—60-DAY OATS, POMEROY, Roblin, Man. 14-8

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED; 20 cents a pound. Leask Bros., Lenore, Man.

FARM LANDS

375-ACRE FARM—TWO HORSES, 28 COWS, tools. Only \$2,200 cash required to get possession this big, well-located, fully-equipped farm, machine-worked fields; spring and brook-watered pasture, wood, fruit trees, sugar maples; nine-room house, running spring water, big three-story barn, new garage, fine milk house, other buildings. Quick buyer gets pair horses, 28 cows, calf, bull, machinery, tools, equipment for \$7,200. Only \$2,200 cash; balance easy terms. Details page 24, Strout's Spring Catalog Farm Bargains, 33 States; copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C., are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. 12-11

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

200 ACRES, UNIMPROVED, JOINING TOWN of Bawlf, Alta. Splendid land and good location for stock, grain or dairy farm. Price only \$35 per acre, small cash payment, balance on easy payments or crop payment plan. W. J. McNamara, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 15-4

475 ACRES GOOD FARM LAND, 25 MILES south-east of Lacombe, one mile from railroad town; 1/4 mile from school; good well; good improvements. \$60 acre. Reasonable terms. For full particulars write J. B. Cundiff, Haynes, Alta. 16-9

SELLING—960 ACRES, \$40 PER ACRE, GOOD location, \$15,000 improvements, half under cultivation. Enough cash down to cover one crop, balance over 20 years. For further particulars apply to owner, W. E. Ross, Route 1, Clive, Alta.

KOOTENAY VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA— Ranches from five to 500 acres, improved or unimproved, orchard, or cattle or general farming. Write for full information to N. Wolverton, Nelson, B.C. 17-6

FARM LANDS—Continued

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 8tf

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-8

FRUIT LAND—ORCHARD FOR SALE—53 acres, 26 acres nine-year-old trees. All good varieties apples. Thos. Bulman, Cloverdale Ranch, Kelowna, British Columbia. 14-4

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property write me. John J. Black, 47 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—40 H.P. AMERICAN ABEL STEAM engine, all in good condition; pulls 12 plows and packer; broke 320 acres in nine days last season. 44-64 Rumely Ideal separator with Garden City feeder, fine condition; just overhauled 12-bottom John Deere engine gang, good as new, heavy double beams, both bottoms. 30 H.P. American-Abel engine, good condition. Snap for cash, or will consider young livestock as part payment. Will sell complete or any article separate. Apply Box 57, Liberty, Sask.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE—SELF-START- ing, direct coupled, 32-volt lighting plant. New, owner has no place to use it, will sacrifice. Cost \$750; sell \$400 cash. Plant consists of three h.p. four-cycle tank water-cooled engine with Attwater-Kent ignition, 1,000 watt generator, switch-board, 100 ampere-hour battery. All in first-class running order. Ideal plant for farm or public garage. Full particulars. C. C. Marriott, Suite 26, Macbray Apartments, Winnipeg.

SELLING—GRAND DETOUR TRACTOR, power lift, four-bottom, 14 inch stubble plow, set extra shares, independent lift. First-class condition. \$125 cash. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 17-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—30-60 RUMELY TRAC- tor, 36-60 Rumely separator; 10-bottom John Deere engine plows, breaker and stubble. A1 condition. Will deal for livestock or sell for half cash. John Mallory, Francis, Sask.

\$800 CASH TAKES CASE 10-20 GAS TRACTOR completely overhauled; three-furrow Little Genious plow, two-breaker, three-stubble bottoms ready for field. Harry J. Nagel, Lomond, Alta. 16-2

FOR SALE—15-H.P. CASE STEAM TRACTOR, 125-lb. pressure; rebuilt; good as new. Will consider part cattle. I. W. Broughton, Red Deer, Alberta. 16-4

SELLING—COCKSHUTT TANDEM ENGINE disc, 18-32. Used one season. Excellent condition. \$160. F.o.b. Eastend, Sask. Harry Ostlund. 16-3

WANTED—SCRUB CUTTER, NOT LARGER than four-and-a-half foot swath. State cash and terms price. C. W. Barry, Lanigan, Sask. 16-2

FOR SALE—ONE AVERY FOUR-FURROW power-lift heavy engine plow, stubble bottoms. Plowed 150 acres. Good as new. Price, \$400. W. S. Morrison, Box 26, Wapella, Sask. 14-4

FOR SALE OR TRADE—15-30 GAS TRACTOR. In first-class condition. Will trade for 20-horse steam in good condition or sell reasonable. J. E. Andrew, Girvin, Sask.

FOR SALE—HART-PARR PLOW WITH SELF lift, seven disc, \$300. Also four-furrow stubble bottoms, only 14 inches \$150 cash. Norman Smith, Boharm, Sask. 17-2

SELLING—15-30 RUMELY OILPULL ENGINE six-furrow Rumely gang, 28-44 Advance separator, 10-drum oil tank; all in good running order. Apply Box 97, Kirmuir, Alta. 17-2

FOR SALE—15-SHOE MASSEY-HARRIS DRILL with eveners, A1 condition, \$75. Two-horse potato planter, \$60. Prout, Box 657, Portage la Prairie, Man.

SELLING CHEAP—NEW AVERY SELF-GUIDE 18-36 tractor, five stubble shears, B.X. 14, four breaker shears, S.P. 27 for Avery plow. Box 313, Mortlach, Sask. 17-2

FOR SALE—ONE TWIN CITY 40 H.P. TRAC- tor 10-bottom Cockshutt gang; good condition. \$2,500 quick sale. Joseph Huek, Blind Creek, Alta.

WANTED—EXTENSION RIM FOR RIGHT (furrow) wheel for Waterloo Boy tractor. State price. E. B. Moats, Riceton, Sask.

FOR SALE—20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRAC- tor and P. & O. five beam plow. \$800. Glenn Carpenter, Irricana, Alberta. 17-2

SELLING—THREE-FURROW SELF LIFT MAS- sey-Harris breaking plow, \$175 cash. Box 528, Kindersley, Sask.

FOR SALE—PIONEER 15-30 KEROSENE burner tractor; good as new. Less than half price. John Dillon, Box 65, Craik, Sask.

FOR SALE—SIX-FURROW SATLEY GANG automatic lift. Plowed only 135 acres. Price \$350 cash. Box 153, Benton Station, Alta. 15-3

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONAUUGH & CO., THE OLD- established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 15tf

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. 17

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKA- toon. 17-6

CARROT RIVER VALLEY

LAND for SALE

WILD AND IMPROVED Rich Black Loam

We believe in the future of the Carrot River Valley and have specialized in land in this district. Last year we sold over

15,000 Acres to New Settlers

who will arrive this spring. 1920 will see a big rush for this land. We have a number of wild and improved farms for sale now and advise immediate purchase to secure low prices. Write Us for Map and Booklet

Black & Armstrong
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Clipped Cattle

Elders and flanks of milch cows should be clipped every three or four weeks. Clipping makes it easy to clean parts before milking and insures cleaner milk. Largest dairy companies use Stewart No. 1 Ball Bearing Clipping Machines. Suitable for cows or horses without change. Get one from your dealer—the only machine that always satisfies.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, Dept. A171, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

M. R. COWELL Livestock Auctioneer

Special attention given farm sales and pure-bred stock. I compile catalogs and personally direct the advertising of important sales. Will Sell Anywhere in the Three Provinces.

Address: Box 79, Prince Albert, Sask.

EGGS AND DAIRY BUTTER WANTED

Canadian Packing Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Man. Govt. Produce Licence No. 14
Successors to Matthews-Blackwell Ltd.

Early Hatching

The value of early hatching can hardly be over-estimated. Recent observations show that the early-hatched pullets commence laying in the fall before the cold weather comes and under proper management will lay all through the first winter. Late hatched pullets on the other hand will wait until the return of warm weather before doing any serious work to pay for their board. The net return from pullets is very much influenced by the number of eggs they lay before the usual spring drop in prices, and the difference between early May and late May hatchings often makes the difference between profitable and unprofitable pullets.

Green Feed for Early-Hatched Chicks

After chicks begin to get their bearings and take an interest in the world one of the most valuable items in their diet is green feed. Many early hatches suffer from the lack of it, when a little fore-thought on the part of their owners would have made up for the unkindness of a backward season. If no green grass is available or if it is too wet for the little fellows to get out and rustle, a few handfuls of oats sown in a boxful of dirt and kept under the stove for a few days will fill the bill. It has been shown that of all the grains, oats will produce the quickest returns and give the greatest weight of green food.



PALMER'S

Summer Packs

No 109

You can't enjoy farm labor with tired, aching feet. So slip your feet into Palmer's Summer Packs. Made from durable yet soft, pliable, oil-tanned, Skowhegan waterproof leather—the ideal farm shoe for comfort and wear.

Easy to put on and take off. Large eyelets, quickly laced. Solid leather heel, sole and insoles. Bellows tongues.

Ask your dealer to show you "Moose Head Brand."

JOHN PALMER COMPANY,
Limited
FREDERICTON, N.B., Canada



Atlas Coal Company Ltd.

The Coal that put "L" in Drumheller

NO AGENTS

Head Office: DRUMHELLER, Alberta

Owned, operated, and managed by Practical Miners, who know the business from the Working Face to the Ultimate Consumer.

Our advice to Consumers is: "Have Direct Connection with the Mine."

We are one of the smallest operating companies, but one of the largest producers. We work no Famous Seam but we produce the goods. If you have used Atlas Coal you will use it again. If you haven't tried it, then "try it" for we wish to add your name to our list of customers.

All Sizes Produced, Lump, Stove and Steam

Look for the Sign of the Grain-Saving Stacker

THE Grain-Saving Wind Stacker saves the grain wasted in the ordinary process. It saves enough, in fact, to pay the threshing bill.

For this reason the Grain-Saving Stacker is the most important improvement in threshing machinery that has been developed in the last twenty-five years.

On your job you can be sure that your grain will go to the sack where it belongs and not in the stack. Insist that the separator must be equipped with the Grain-Saving Wind Stacker.

Manufacturers of the famous makes equip with the Grain-Saving Stacker. Write to any of the list below for full information



See that this trade-mark—in colors—is on each side of the Wind Stacker you buy or hire. It indicates the Grain-Saving Wind Stacker.

The Grain-Saving Stacker Originated With the Indiana Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker.

LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

Canada	United States
Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Scarator, Ont.	Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio
Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ont.	Avery Company, Peoria, Ill.
J. B. Dore & Fils., Ltd., Laprairie, Que.	A. D. Baker Company, Swanton, O.
Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ont.	Banting Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio
John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.	Batavia Machine Co., Batavia, N. Y.
Hergott Bros., Ltd., Mildmay, Ont.	Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.	J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	Clark Machine Co., St. Johnsville, N. Y.
Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.	Ellis Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pa.
Wallace Machine Works, Ltd., Sussex, N. B.	Emerson-Birmingham Co., Rockford, Ill.
Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Waterloo, Ont.	Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Ill.
R. Watt Machine Works, Ltd., Ridge-town, Ont.	A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pa.
George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ont.	Ferdinand Machine Works, Ferdinand, Ind.
	Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa.
	Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Ill.
	Huber Manufacturing Co., Marion, Ohio
	Illinois Thresher Co., Sycamore, Ill.
	Keck-Gonnerman Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind.
	Leader Tractor Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Iowa
	Link Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
	Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn.
	Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Mich.
	The Russell & Co., Massillon, O.
	Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
	Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd. (U. S. Agency), Moline, Ill.
	Southwest Mfg. Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
	Swayne, Robinson & Company, Richmond, Ind.
	The Westinghouse Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The Boycott

Below is a list of commercial advertisers in the April 21 issue of The Guide, whose names were not included in the list given in the issue of April 14:

Amherst Central Shoe Co.	Link Manufacturing Co.
British American Assurance Co.	Lowe Bros. Ltd.
Dorenwend's Ltd.	Maxwell Motor Co.
Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co.	Parisian Art Needle Co.
Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.	F. E. Partridge Rubber Co.
Jackson Machines Ltd.	Security Tire Sales Co.
Kitchen Overall and Shirt Co.	Philip E. Tufts and Co.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 23, 1920.

OATS—There has been some reaction in oat prices this week, and the close today shows May Futures three cents lower than a week ago. American markets had a downward turn, under selling pressure from interests who were credited with long holdings in this market also. There was some liquidation in our market too. The opening of navigation is expected within a few days.

BARLEY—This commodity has shown some independent strength. Offerings are light and are being absorbed by export interests, who are showing a preference for 3 C.W. and for rejected and feed grades. Stocks of all grades in the terminals are small, and will probably be quickly depleted when the lake shipping opens up again.

FLAX—Competition from the Argentine has depressed prices on this continent. Our May futures are 2½ cents lower than a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—									
May 110½	110½	106½	105½	107½	150	109½	75½		
July 102½	107½	99½	98½	100½	151½	102½	77½		
Barley—									
May 161	108½	163	161½	162½	165½	159½	107½		
July 158	106½	160½	159½	160½	163½	156½	109½		
Flax—									
May 513	104½	501	489½	496½	512	512½	399		
July 504½	175½	496	484½	491½	506	501	380½		

MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

April 21.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, \$3.00 to \$3.10; No. 2, \$2.95 to \$3.05; No. 1 dark northern, \$3.05 to \$3.35; No. 2, \$3.00 to \$3.30. Oats, No. 2, white, 96c to 97c; No. 3, 95½c to 96½c.

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending April 23, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 1,688; sheep and lambs, 62; calves, 163; hogs, 2,226.

Heavier receipts and lower tone to southern and eastern markets has affected our market here to the extent of at least a good 50 cents lower all round on beef grades. Keen demand continues for good breedy stocker and feeder steers, also for springy cows and heifers. The indications all point to light runs from now on until the grass cattle start to come on the market, and we cannot, therefore, help but think that prices will continue firm from now on. Those in need of stocker and feeder steers should place their orders immediately, if they expect to get them, as the demand is certainly going to be greater than the supply.

In the sheep and lamb section there is practically nothing doing, as there are no receipts to speak of.

The hog market remains unchanged, selects firm at \$20 per cwt.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that the same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

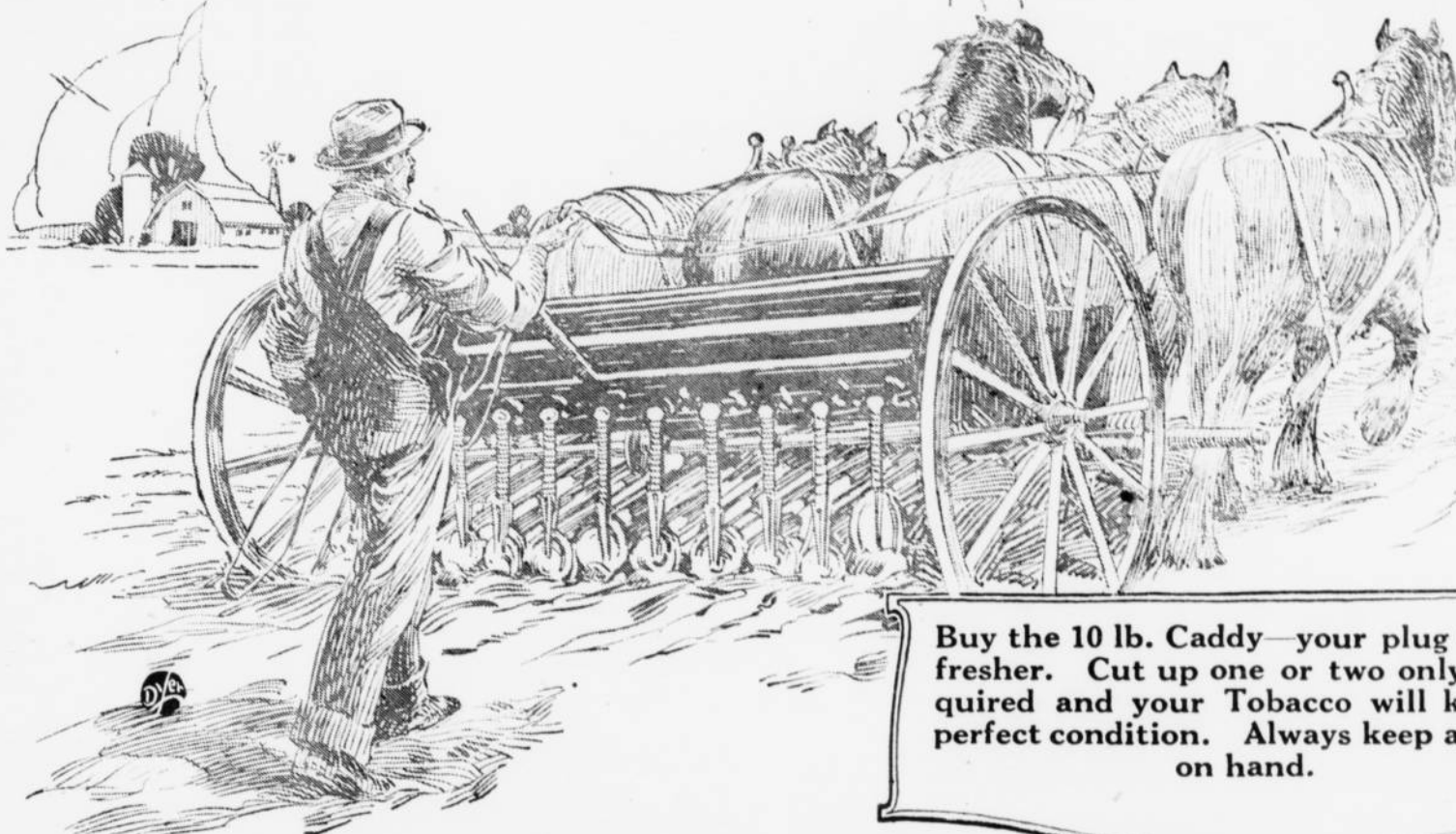
With the close approach of spring we strongly urge all cattlemen to dehorn their commercial cattle. As everyone knows, our American neighbor is our keenest rival in the beef trade, and practically all U.S. cattle are now dehorned. Our cattle have a good reputation in the States; let us improve this reputation by being in a position to furnish them nothing but dehorned cattle.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle									
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	12.50	to	14.00						
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	11.50	to	12.50						
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	10.00	to	11.00						
Fair to medium steers, 700 to 900 lbs.	9.00	to	9.50						
Common steers, 500 to 700 lbs.	8.00	to	9.00						
Choice fat heifers	11.00	to	13.00						
Good to choice cows	9.00	to	12.00						
Fair to good cows	7.00	to	9.00						
Canner and cutter cows	4.50	to	5.50						
Best fat oxen	7.00	to	8.50						
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00	to	7.00						
Fat weighty bulls	7.00	to	9.00						
Bologna bulls	5.50	to	7.50						
Fat lambs	12.00	to	15.00						
Sheep	6.00	to	12.00						
Veal calves	7.50	to	15.00						

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, April 19th to April 24th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS					BARLEY					FLAX				RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW		
April 19	171	109½	106½	107½	105½	103½	173	155	146	146	513	506	453	218		
20	171	110½	107½	108½	106½	104½	175½	157½	149	149	512	506	453	218		
21	171	105½	102½	102½	101½	99½	175½	157½	148½	148½	500	495	441	211		
22	171	105½	102½	102½	101½	99½	173½	156½	148½	148½	488½	483½	429½	214½		
23	171	107½	104½	104½	103½	101½	174½	157½	150½	150½	496½	490½	436½	216½		
24	171	109½	106½	106½	106½	104½	168	160½	153½	153½	512	506	442	220½		
Week ago	171	109	106	107	105	103	173½	153½	144½	144½	512½	505½	452½	214½		
Year ago	176	75½	72½	72½	70½	67½	106½	101½	95½	95½	391	386	370	171		



Buy the 10 lb. Caddy—your plug will be fresher. Cut up one or two only as required and your Tobacco will keep in perfect condition. Always keep a caddy on hand.

MACDONALD'S PRINCE OF WALES

WESTERN CANADA'S FAVORITE

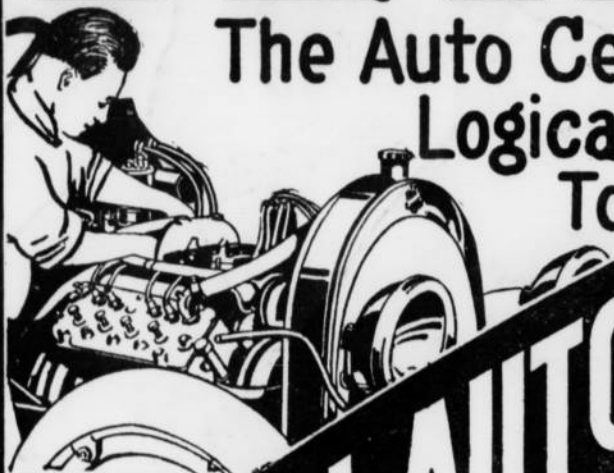
CHEWING

*The Tobacco
with a heart*

TOBACCO

DETROIT

The Auto Center is the
Logical Place
To



Training for
Head and
Hand

LEARN AUTO AND TRACTOR BUSINESS

Earn \$100 to \$400 Monthly

Trained men are always needed and can get the big, high-salaried jobs. M.S.A.S. graduates are in demand in Detroit and everywhere. There are thousands of locations for garages and the factories help find these locations. Service stations are after our graduates to fill positions as managers, foremen, etc., at big salaries. Auto owners prefer to put their cars in competent mechanics' hands and our graduates have no trouble getting business and holding it. There were 6,353,233 cars and trucks licensed in the United States up to July 1, 1919. That astounding list has been added to every day since. The number is now well over seven million and several hundred thousand more will be made during the coming year. Our graduates who are in business make \$5,000 to \$10,000, and more, yearly. It is the M.S.A.S. training that makes this possible.

What We Teach

Each student is thoroughly taught the common principles of auto, truck and tractor construction. Every part of a car and its operation is explained in detail. Starting, lighting, ignition, carburetion, lubrication, transmissions, differentials, chassis construction, etc., all are covered, thoroughly and practically. Not one thing is omitted. You are taught automobiles, trucks, and tractors as no other school can possibly teach them, because of our unequalled equipment, and the fact that our school is located "In the Heart of the Auto Industry."



Complete Tractor Course Included

You are given complete instruction on care and operation of Farm Tractors in our regular Auto Course. Constantly increasing use of tractors calls for trained tractor men. Manufacturers have placed machines with us to give our students the benefit of practical instruction. Hundreds of students are completing our course and returning to the farm, competent to care for their tractors and the tractors of their neighbors.

Auto Factories Endorse Our School



The thoroughness of our methods and the completeness of our equipment are well known in the auto industry. The biggest factories in the country heartily endorse our course. In fact, many of the leading auto manufacturers assisted in outlining our course, and they give our students the fullest co-operation possible. These factories are constantly calling on us for graduates because they know the type of men we turn out. Everywhere in the automobile industry, M.S.A.S. graduates are given the preference because ours is the factory-endorsed school.

Detroit in Summer

In addition to being the heart of the automobile industry, Detroit, in summer, is the centre of some of the finest pleasure spots in America. Detroit has 38 parks, the finest of which is Belle Isle—a wooded island in the Detroit River, said to be one of the most beautiful spots in America. Here you find boating, bathing, and a score of other amusements within a few minutes' boat or trolley ride of the heart of the city. Then there are daily boat trips up and down the Detroit River, through Lake St. Clair, across Lake Erie to Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; trips to Sugar Island and to Put-in-Bay, where you may explore the wonderful caves. During the summer months many pleasant evenings may be spent enjoying the cooling breezes from the deck of a boat as it glides through the moon-lit waters. Already the Michigan State Auto School has arranged for three of these boat trips for this summer. These are free to students and their friends. At all times throughout the year, Detroit is the logical place to learn the Auto and Tractor business, but the summer attractions in and around Detroit makes June, July, August and September ideal months in which to get this training, and at the same time enjoy Detroit.



Read this Money-Back Guarantee

We guarantee to qualify you for a position as chauffeur, repair man, demonstrator, auto electrician, garage man, automobile dealer or tractor mechanic and operator, paying from \$100 to \$400 monthly, or refund your money, provided you do your part and attend classes.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

The Michigan State Auto School, in our opinion, is the finest institution of its kind in the country. In fact we endorse its method of instruction. We have recommended a great many students to their friends and the results we can testify to. The Michigan State Auto School ranks highest in the standard of schools. Its equipment and personnel is second to none. This school is thought very highly of by the automobile men of Detroit and is considered one of the most efficient schools in the country. If you intend to visit any school, then by all means choose the best one. The Michigan State Auto School is so far as we know the best. You will make no mistake by entering for a course. Yours faithfully,
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Service Department

PAIGE-DETROIT

The Michigan State Auto School bears a very good reputation and we believe turns out good workmen. A recent time there seems to be no difficulty for the graduates to secure positions. Very truly yours,
PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO.
H. A. Wheeler, Factory Manager

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

With advice that from all we have been able to learn, the Michigan State Auto School is alright. The have quite a plant here and a large number of students from all over the country. Of course, I don't wish you to construe this letter as I am any way guaranteeing them, yet we have never heard anything against them and we have heard a lot of good things. The writer's personal opinion is that they are as good an automobile school as there is in the country.
BUICK MOTOR COMPANY
(Detroit Branch)

Hupmobile

Having had the pleasure of recently visiting and inspecting most carefully your school, permit me to say that I was deeply impressed with the personnel of your organization, the equipment that you have and the methods you use to teach your students. Yours very truly,
HUPP MOTOR CAR CORPORATION
C. E. Salisbury, Manager Service Department

Complete Training in Auto Electrics

Our course in Auto Electrics is complete. Standard electric equipment for autos, trucks and tractors is in actual operation for students to work on. Students are taught to quickly and easily locate electrical troubles. Hundreds of graduates are filling high-salaried positions in electrical service stations. Every quarter of the globe recognizes our school as the world's training place for Auto, Truck, and Tractor Mechanics.

Brazing, Welding and Tire Repairing



These two subjects are taught in separate courses. Hundreds of students take them with the Complete Auto Course. Others take them separately. Competent men are in big demand in both fields. Brazers and Welders are needed in every field. Tire Repair men are always in big demand.



Many train at Detroit and return to the Farm

This is your chance. Come to Detroit, the heart of this great industry. If you don't care to engage in the garage business, prepare to operate, adjust and repair your machines yourself—save thousands of dollars in repair bills as well as avoid costly delays at busy seasons. Think, too, of the money you can make in your spare time adjusting and repairing your neighbor's machines, either in a small shop on your own farm or at some conveniently located place nearby.

Open all Year Start at any Time

Our school is open the year round. Enter the classes any day. You can get started the same day you arrive. Our welfare department will assist you in finding a good room and splendid meals.

Not a One-Man School

This school is founded on the best, newest and most practical principles in the Auto, Truck, and Tractor business. Our course is built with the closest and most liberal co-operation from manufacturers, garages, service stations and owners. It is not one man's idea but the combined ideas of the biggest and most successful men in each field.—A. G. Zeller, President.

Get Our Big New Catalog

Send the coupon today for big New Catalog and copy of latest Auto School News—both absolutely FREE. They tell about courses, show more than a hundred pictures of equipment, give letters from big auto factories and graduates. M.S.A.S. courses are as reasonable in price as they are thorough in their training. Those who have jumped on a train and come to Detroit to investigate our school, have found the courses so satisfactory, and so reasonably priced, that they have remained to get this M.S.A.S. training. Our Money-back Guarantee protects you. If you can't come, get the Catalog. Resolve to learn the business in Detroit—THE HEART OF THE AUTO INDUSTRY. Use the coupon now.

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..... Tire Repairing.
..... Brazing and Welding.
(Mark each course you are interested in) or better still, you can expect me about

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